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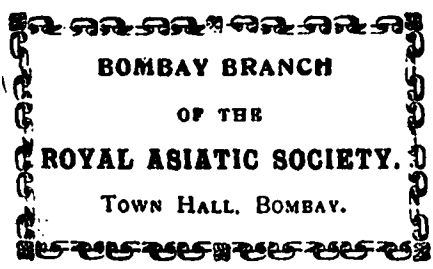


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# SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR

OF THE

# HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE.

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BY

IGNATIUS SINGER.

LONDON:
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II.

## THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE.

BY IGNATIUS SINGER.

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# PREFACE.

The intention of the Author in the following pages is to supply the student of Hungarian with a handbook that will enable him to overcome the initial difficulties which have hitherto attended the study of this language.

To the English student Hungarian is accessible only through the medium of German; but the chief difficulty which the student has to contend with lies in the peculiarities of the language itself. With the exception of a few words borrowed from the German or Slav languages, Hungarian is so different in its structure from the other European languages (excepting Finnish and Turkish) that a new grammatical system, as well as a new vocabulary, has to be learnt. It is therefore obvious that Hungarian cannot be treated according to the rules usually adopted, and yet in most Hungarian Grammars the language is forced to accommodate itself to this framework of the Latin system; where this has been found impossible, as is generally the case, the student was left to shift for himself.

Owing to this imperfect method, a language so expressive and so simple in its grammatical construction as Hungarian has been decried as "extremely difficult," "barbarous," and the like.

The language is here treated from a different standpoint. Instead of attempting to accommodate the language to a system altogether foreign to its spirit, the Author has analysed the language itself, and given the results of his analysis in a series of rules. For this reason the terminology usually adopted has been abandoned and replaced by more appropriate expressions, which in most cases have been obtained by translating directly from Hungarian the corresponding grammatical terms.

IGNATIUS SINGER.

LONDON, *June*, 1882.

# SYNTAX.

Syntax teaches us how to put words together so as to form sentences.

The meanings of the different forms of the noun having been fully explained in the Accidence, there remains little to say about this part of the subject. The following will, however, be found useful:—

The elements of the sentence are the agent, the predicate, and the object.

Nouns and verbs, having in each case a significant termination, are independent of their place in the sentence, and therefore the construction of Hungarian is very free. As a principal and leading rule it may be given, that the words follow the same order as the ideas occur.

In the sentence—*János szereti Marít*, John loves Mary—the words might be placed in any order without altering the meaning of the sentence.

The emphasis rests chiefly on the first word; and accordingly as we want to impress upon the hearer the person who loves, or the person (object) that is loved, or the fact that the person we speak of is in love, the respective word would be put in the first place. Thus the example given above would admit of six different arrangements: 1 2 3, 1 3 2, 2 1 3, 3 1 2, 3 2 1, 2 3 1, all of which would be equally grammatical and of the same meaning, although the emphasis would differ in each case.

[redacted]dicate is an adjective or a substantive, it is put [redacted]ject without any copula; as—

[redacted]*íny szép*, the girl is pretty.

[redacted]*épület szálloda*, the building is an hotel.

[redacted]hese statements are not true at the time of speaking, [redacted] been at some past, or presumably will be at some [redacted]period, the time is expressed by putting the appropriate [redacted] of the verb *van*, "to be" after the predicate; *e.g.*—

[redacted]*A leány szép volt*, the girl was pretty.

*Az épület szálloda fog lenni*, the building will be an [redacted]otel.

The verb *van*, when used as a copula between subject and predicate, stands always immediately after the latter. Thus, for instance, if the order of subject and predicate were reversed the above sentence would be: *szép volt a leány*.

There may be also parenthetical clauses in English for which no other rules need be given than those to be found in English grammars.

THE END.

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# A HUNGARIAN GRAMMAR.

## THE ALPHABET.

THE Hungarian Alphabet comprises the following forty letters:—

| CAPITALS. | SMALL. | CAPITALS. | SMALL. | CAPITALS. | SMALL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *A* | *a* | *I* | *i* | *P* | *p* |
| *Á* | *á* | *Í* | *í* | *R* | *r* |
| *B* | *b* | *J* | *j* | *S* | *s* |
| *C* | *c* | *K* | *k* | *Sz* | *sz* |
| *Cs* | *cs* | *L* | *l* | *T* | *t* |
| *D* | *d* | *Ly* | *ly* | *Ty* | *ty* |
| *Ds* | *ds* | *M* | *m* | *U* | *u* |
| *E* | *e* | *N* | *n* | *Ú* | *ú* |
| *É* | *é* | *Ny* | *ny* | *Ü* | *ü* |
| *É* | *é* | *O* | *o* | *Ű* | *ű* |
| *F* | *f* | *Ó* | *ó* | *V* | *v* |
| *G* | *g* | *Ö* | *ö* | *Z* | *z* |
| *Gy* | *gy* | *Ő* | *ő* | *Zs* | *s* |
| *H* | *h* | | | | |

*C c* was formerly written *Cz* or *cz*, and is still used by some Hungarian writers, but is falling into disuse.

*Ė* or *ė* is always written and printed without accent, and often pronounced like e.

Of these, fifteen are vowels:—*a, e, ė, i, o, ö, u, ü*, short; and *á, é, í, ó, ő, ú, ű*, long. The rest are consonants.

The long vowels are distinguished by accents (′ or ″), while the short ones take a diæresis or are left unaccented.

They are pronounced:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | as | o | in | God, | *e.g.*, | *kar*, an arm. |
| *á* | ,, | a | ,, | far, | ,, | *vár*, a castle. |
| *e* | ,, | e | ,, | bed, | ,, | *nem*, no. |
| *ë* | ,, | u | ,, | but, | ,, | *kënyér*, bread. |
| *é* | ,, | a | ,, | fate, | ,, | *pénz*, money. |
| *i* | ,, | i | ,, | bill, | ,, | *bimbó*, a bud. |
| *í* | ,, | ee | ,, | bee, | ,, | *ív*, an arch. |
| *ó* | ,, | o | ,, | toll, | ,, | *ló*, a horse. |
| *u* | ,, | u | ,, | bull, | ,, | *futni*, to run. |
| *ú* | ,, | oo | ,, | pool, | ,, | *rút*, ugly. |

*o* (is the short sound of o in *toll*; it is not to be pronounced as in *God*, but as is heard in the German word *Koralle*; as—) *bor*, wine.

*ő* { as u in fur, or the German *ö* in *Höhle;* as— } *bőr*, skin, leather.

*ö* { is the short sound of the foregoing, as is heard in the German word *Götter;* as— } *föld*, earth.

and { *ü* are the short and long sounds heard in the German words *Hütte* and *Hühner*, or the French *u* in *reculé* and *plus;* as— } *fül*, ear. *tűz*, fire.

The consonants are called single (*b*, *d*, *g*, &c.) or combined (*cs*, *gy*, *ly*, &c.).

The combined letters have been adopted to supply the deficiency of the Latin alphabet in symbols for representing the forty sounds or articulations which the Hungarian language comprises. They must be looked upon as *one* single letter only, representing one single and distinct sound or articulation, and cannot be divided in spelling or pronunciation.

*Note.*—If in a word the sound of a combined consonant is heard with greater stress, that is, where these letters are to be written double, they are thus abbreviated: for *cscs*, *ccs;* for *ggygy*, *ggy;* &c. But if these consonants meet only by means of suffixes or putting together of words (compounds), they must be written out in full. Also when a word is broken off at the

end of a line, the missing letter is to be replaced; *e.g.*, *asszony* (woman) is divided thus: *asz-szony.*

The consonants are pronounced :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *c* (or *cz*) | as *ts* in its, or the German *z*; | *e.g.*, | *citrom*, a lemon. |
| *cs* | „ *ch* „ church, | „ | *csend*, silence. |
| *ds* | „ *j* „ joke, | „ | *findsa*, a cup. |
| *g* (hard) | „ *g* „ God, | „ | *galamb*, a dove. |
| *j* (soft) | „ *y* „ you, | „ | *jó*, good. |
| *s* | „ *sh* „ shoe, | „ | *sas*, an eagle. |
| *sz* | „ *s* „ sir, | „ | *szabó*, a tailor. |
| *ly* is heard in mi*ll*ion, | | „ | *ilyen*, such. |
| *ny* (as is heard in *new* or in the French word *Champagne*), | | „ | *nyúl*, a hare. |
| *ty*, as is heard in *tune*; | | „ | *tyúk*, a hen. |
| *gy* is pronounced like *d* in *duty*; | | „ | *gyürü*, a ring. |
| *h* is always aspirated, as in *hatter*; | | „ | *három*, three. |
| *r* (harder than in English, and always *vibrated*, whether preceded or followed by a vowel), as in *barren*; | | „ | *róka*, a fox. |

The rest are pronounced as in English.

The Hungarian language has no diphthongs and no mute letters. Every character is to be pronounced distinctly and in full, always retaining the same sound, and each word in as many syllables as it contains vowels. For instance: *fiaim* has three syllables and is pronounced *fi-a-im.*

Vowels are divided into:—

(*a*) Flats: a, á, o, ó, u, ú;

(*b*) Sharps: e, é ő, ö, ü, ű; and

(*c*) Mediates: é, i, í.

Flats and sharps never occur in the same word, and accordingly as the vowels are of the one or the other class, the words are said to be sharp or flat, and only take suffixes with vowels of their respective class. The mediates occur in both, and such words are then called mixed; they take the suffixes either of the one or of the other class.

*Note.*—This rule does not prevent, however, the formation of compound substantives of heterogeneous words, but applies only to etymological derivatives. So, for instance, *selyemruha* is a compound of *selyem* (silk) and *ruha* (a gown).

The emphasis rests always on the first syllable.

## ACCIDENCE.

The parts of speech are the same as in other languages—viz., Nouns, Verbs, and Particles.

Of these the nouns (substantive, adjective, numeral pronoun) and verbs undergo certain modifications in order to express the various accidental circumstances of number, case, person, time, and place. These modifications are called inflections; and the defining particles joined to the words are called suffixes.

Particles are not inflected, but are used to define the noun or verb.

## NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The Substantive may be defined to express number, person, case, place and direction. The Particles used to define the Nouns are: article, suffix, and postpositions.

### Articles.

There are two articles: a definite and an indefinite. The definite article is *a* before words beginning with a consonant, and *az* before words beginning with a vowel.

The definite article is put before nouns when a certain and defined thing is referred to—*i.e.*, before definite nouns, which it precedes then invariably, even in cases where in English it would be omitted, as, for instance, where a pronoun stands before it—*e.g.*, *a fiú*, the boy ; or *az én fiam*, my boy ; *az* a fiú*, that boy, &c.

The indefinite article is *egy* (one), which is at the same time numeral, in which sense it is used. It is not necessary in Hungarian to put the indefinite article before a noun, if spoken of in general terms only—*e.g.*, *embert láttam*, I saw a man.

*Egy* is used only, as has been said, to express number: as, *egy embert láttam*, I have seen a (one) man.

### Of Suffixes.

The Suffixes by which nouns are modified are twenty-one. They are joined to the root, which sometimes undergoes orthographical changes, to be described further on.

* *Az* is here demonstrative pronoun.

These suffixes, divided into four categories, may be :—

1. Suffixes expressing number.
2. „ „ case.
3. „ „ person.
4. „ „ place and direction.

### The Number of Nouns.

There are two numbers; a singular and a plural.

The plural is formed by adding *-k* to nouns ending with a vowel; or *-ak*, *-ok*, *-ek*, *-ök* to nouns ending with a consonant. In forming the plural the following rules are to be observed :—

*a* and *e* at the end of a noun become lengthened in the plural; as *fa* (tree), plural *fák*; *eke* (plough), plural *ekék*.

Nouns ending with a consonant preceded by *á* or *é* shorten these vowels in the plural; excepting those ending in *-ság*, *-ség*, or *-gás*, *-gés*; and a few monosyllable nouns—*e.g.*

*sugár* (beam), plural *sugarak*.
*kerek* (wheel), „ *kerekek*.

While the following remain unaltered :—

*ritkaság* (rarity), plural *ritkaságok*.
*szépség* (beauty), „ *szépségek*.
*csavargás* (roaming), „ *csavargások*.

If the final consonants of the last two syllables in polysyllabic nouns would admit an easy pronunciation without the inter-

vention of a vowel, the vowel of the last syllable is generally dropped in the plural. This contraction mostly takes place when the consonants *m-r*, *k-r*, and *k-l*, or reversed *r-m*, *r-k*, and *l-k* meet—*e.g.*,

*lélek* (soul), plural *lelkek.*
*ökör* (bull), „ *ökrök.*
*járom* (yoke), „ *jármak*, &c.

The following monosyllabic nouns ending with a vowel take *v* or *j* in the plural, some of them shorten at the same time their vowel :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *kö*, stone, | plural *kövek.* |
| *lé*, juice, | „ *levek.* |
| *ló*, a horse | „ *lovak.* |
| *fü*, grass, herb, | „ *füvek.* |
| *csö*, a tube, | „ *csövek.* |
| *tő*, stem | „ *tővek.* |
| *mű*, a work (of art), | „ *művek.* |

*Note.*—Nouns are used in the singular only, if preceded by a numeral or any other word expressing quantity ; as *két ember*, two men ; *sok fa*, many trees.

Collective nouns are used in the plural when several lots or quantities of the same genus are referred to. But in all other cases they are used in the singular only. In Hungarian all generic nouns are collective nouns ; as, for instance, the names

of fruits, corn, minerals, metals, &c., and stand in the singular: —*e.g.*,

*alma*, an apple or apples.

*körte*, a pear or pears.

### Cases of the Noun.

There are five cases:—

The Nominative.

The Attributive or Possessive.

The Genitive.

The Dative.

The Accusative.

The first three cases are also called "subjective cases," because they can stand as subjectives.

The nominative is the word or name itself. Of suffixes it can take the plural or the personal.

The suffixes for the attributive case are *-nak* for flat sounding, and *-nek* for sharp sounding words. It expresses the meaning of possession, or of something belonging to it. It stands in an adjectival relation to the thing, that is, it is the attributive of the thing possessed—*e.g.*, *Péter-nek atyja*, the father of Peter, or Peter's father. Here Peter is the possessor, and *atyja* the object possessed. At the same time Peter is the attribute to *atyja*.

The Hungarian has no words corresponding to the English

word "to have," but expresses possession by the attributive or possessive case with the verb *van* "to be." The sentence, Peter has a house, is therefore to be rendered in Hungarian, *Péternek van háza* (literally, there is a house of Peter's, or which belongs to Peter).

The form of the possessive with the verb *van* is called its subjective form, and is always to be translated into English with the nominative and the verb "to have;" the other form, where it governs its object directly, that is, without *van*, is called its attributive form, and is to be rendered in English by the possessive.

*Examples.*

1. *Jánosnak van kalapja*, John has a hat.
2. *Jánosnak a kalapja szép*, the hat of John is handsome.
3. *Pál háza ég*, Paul's house is burning.

In the third example *Pál* stands without suffix, and in the translation it has been rendered by the possessive (Paul's).

Rule 1.—If the possessive stands only as attribute to its object, it is not necessarily inflected, as the object is already inflected with the personal suffix, which expresses amply the relation between possessor and thing possessed.

Rule 2.—The possessive must be inflected with its distinguishing terminations if standing as a subject (with the verb *van*). The suffixed form is also preferable for the attributive

form, if the object does not immediately follow the attribute but is preceded by an adjective or other words.

*Note.*—The student is requested to pay special attention to these rules, as they are necessary for the proper understanding of the Hungarian language, for often the cases (and with them the right meaning) might be misunderstood if the orthography alone were taken into consideration; as for instance, in the sentence—*Pál háza ég. Pál* is not inflected, while *ház* is with the personal suffix *-a;* and yet *Pál* is in the attributive, and *ház -a* in the nominative.

The termination of the genitive case is *-é* for all nouns, and means also possession. The difference between this and the former case is :—

(*a*) That the genitive can stand by itself, that is, without its object, which is then understood; as, Whose hat is this? Answer: *Péter-é*, Peter's.

(*b*) The genitive may stand as predicate of its own object; as *Ez a kalap Péter-é*, this hat is Peter's.

*Note.*—In this sentence *kalap* is in Hungarian, as in English in the nominative, as the objective form of *kalap* is suppressed and the ending *-é* is substituted for it. The sentence in full would be, *Ez a kalap Péternek kalapja*, this hat is Peter's hat.

(*c*) The genitive, being a contraction of both possessor and object possessed, may be used as subject or predicate, and can be

inflected like the nominative, with the exception of the genitive case, which it cannot take twice; as, *Házamat eladtam és Péter-é-t megvettem*, I sold my house and bought Peter's (that of Peter). Here *Péter* is in the genitive, and has taken also the accusative suffix *-t*, which ought to be joined to the object, were it written out; thus, *Házamat eladtam és Péternek ház-á-t megvettem* (I sold my house and bought Peter's house).

The dative is in form the same as the attributive, but quite different in meaning. In English it is rendered by putting the prepositions "to" or "for" before the substantive. The Dative (from the Latin *do*, to give) signifies that something is (has or will be) given or imparted to it by a third person, while the attributive claims something as already belonging to it.

This case has often been confounded by grammarians with the attributive, to which it has no other relation than similarity of orthography. The best distinguishing marks are:—(1) That the dative cannot be a subject; (2) that the attributive *governs* a substantive, and the dative *is governed* by a verb.

*Ezt Péter-nek adom*, I give this to Peter (dative).
*Ez Péternek háza*, This is Peter's house (attributive).

The accusative (in Hungarian *szenvedő*, from *szenvedni*, to suffer) is the noun acted upon by the verb, *i.e.*, "the suffering." Its ending is *-t*.

## DECLENSION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

*Prefatory Remarks.*—To facilitate the acquisition of the most important, and at the same time the most difficult, part of the Hungarian grammar—viz., the rules of inflection, we divide the substantives into six classes (or declensions), the plural endings being taken as the basis. Each class is again divided into two subdivisions, the one being the short and the other the long vowel of each, thus—

| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) & (b) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) & (b) |
| plur. endings | -ak, -ák | -ok, -ók | uk | -ek, -ék | -ök, -ők | -ük |
| | Flats. | | | Sharps. | | |

The suffixes for the cases are therefore :—

| | | I. II. III. Declension. | IV. V. IV. Declension. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subjective Cases. | Nominative, | The Name itself, or with Pers. Suff. | |
| | Attrib. or Possessive, | *-nak* | *-nek* |
| | Genitive, | *-é* | *-é* |
| | Dative, | *-nak* | *-nek* |
| | Accusative,* | *-t* | *-t* |

* After a mute letter the accusative takes the suffix with such a vowel (*a*, *o*, *e*, or *ö*) as it takes in the plural—as *bot*, plural *bot-ok*, accus. sing. *bot-ot*. But if the noun is already suffixed (with plural or personal suffixes) the accusative endings after consonants will be for all flat nouns *-at*, and for all sharp nouns *-et*.

Nouns follow in the accusative singular the same rules as to orthographical changes as in the plural.

A substantive is declined in the plural in the same way as in the singular, the affixes being joined to the plural endings—*e.g.*, *házak* houses; *házaknak*, *házaké*, &c.

### Personal Suffixes.

We have seen that the object governed by the attributive case is always inflected, *Péternek aty-ja.*

A substantive which is governed by another substantive, that is, a noun which is claimed as property or possession by a preceding (attributive) noun or pronoun, is called *birtok* (property), which we will render in English with the "object possessed."

The object possessed is inflected to express its relation to the foregoing substantive or pronoun, and as the possessor is the speaker himself, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of, the object will express by means of suffixes whether it belongs to the first, second, or third person, wherefore these suffixes are called personal suffixes.

The first and second persons can of course only represent rational beings; the third person comprises persons or things alike.

The possessor can be one or more things or persons, as :—

*A gyermek könyve,* the book of the boy. Here the possessor *gyermek* is in the singular.

*A gyermekeknek* a *könyvük*, the book of the boys, asserts that one book is belonging to two or more boys, because the possessor *gyermek* is here in the plural.

Or, the object possessed is one or more; as,

1. *A gyermek könyve*, the book of the boy.
2. *A gyermek könyvei*, the books of the boy.

The relations of the object to the possessor are four:—

1. Object and possessor in singular,

   *könyv-em*, my book.

2. Object in singular and possessor in plural,

   *könyvünk*, our book.

3. Object in plural and possessor in singular,

   *könyveim*, my books.

4. Object in plural and possessor in plural,

   *könyveink*, our books.

In each of these cases there are three persons to be distinguished.

*Examples.*

1. *könyv*, a book. 2. *ház*, a house.

1. The Object in the Singular.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *könyv-em* | my book. | 1. | *ház-am* | my house. |
| 2. | *könyv-ed* | thy book. | 2. | *ház-ad* | thy house. |
| 3. | *könyv-e* | his book. | 3. | *ház-a* | his house. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *könyv-ünk* | our book. | 1. | *ház-unk* | our house. |
| 2. | *könyv-etek* | your book. | 2. | *ház-atok* | your house. |
| 3. | *könyv-ük* | their book. | 3. | *ház-ok* | their house. |

2. THE OBJECT IN THE PLURAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *könyv-eim* | my books. | 1. | *ház-aim* | my houses. |
| 2. | *könyv-eid* | thy books. | 2. | *ház-aid* | thy houses. |
| 3. | *könyv-ei* | his books. | 3. | *ház-ai* | his houses. |
| 1. | *könyv-eink* | our books. | 1. | *ház-aink* | our houses. |
| 2. | *könyv-eitek* | your books. | 2. | *ház-aitok* | your houses |
| 3. | *könyv-eik* | their books. | 3. | *ház-aik* | their houses. |

*Note.*—If the possessor is the first or the second person, the pronoun must not be put before it, as the suffix expresses already to whom the thing in question belongs. If stress is to be given to the statement, the personal pronouns may be put before it; as *az én fiam*, my son (not yours).

The following tables show the personal suffixes of the six declensions:—

A.—The Object possessed in the Singular.

| Classes | I. | | II. | | III. | IV. | | V. | | VI. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plural Endings. | (a) -ak | (b) -ák | (a) -ok | (b) -ók | (a) (b) -úk | (a) -ek | (b) -ék | (a) -ök | (b) -ők | (a) (b) -ük |
| Sing. 1. | -am | -ám | -om | -óm | -úm | -em | -ém | -öm | -őm | -üm |
| 2. | -ad | -ád | -od | -ód | -úd | -ed | -éd | -öd | -őd | -üd |
| 3. | -a | -ája | -a | -ója | -úja | -e | -éje | -e | -ője *or* -eje | -üje |
| Plur. 1. | -unk | -ánk | -unk | -ónk | -únk | -ünk | -énk | -ünk | -őnk | -ünk |
| 2. | -atok | -átok | -otok | -ótok | -útok | -etek | -étek | -ötök | -őtök | -ütök |
| 3. | -ok | -ájok | -uk | -ójuk | -újok | -ük | -éjök | -ük | -őjök *or* -ejük | -üjök |

B.—The Object possessed in the Plural.

| Classes. | I. | | II. | | III. | IV. | | V. | | VI. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plural Endings. | (a) -ak | (b) -ák | (a) -ok | (b) -ók | (a) (b) -uk | (a) -ek | (b) -ék | (a) -ök | (b) -ők | (a) (b) -ük |
| Sing. 1. | -aim | -áim | -aim | -óim | -úim | -eim | -éim | -eim | -őim | -üim |
| 2. | -aid | -áid | -aid | -óid | -úid | -eid | -éid | -eid | -őid | -üid |
| 3. | -ai | -ái | -ai | -ói | -úi | ei | -éi | -ei | -ői *or* -ei | -üi |
| Plur. 1. | -aink | -áink | -aink | -óink | -úink | -eink | -éink | -eink | -őink | -üink |
| 2. | -aitok | -áitok | -aitok | -óitok | -úitok | -eitek | -éitek | -eitek | -őitek | -üitek |
| 3. | -aik | -áik | -aik | -óik | -úik | -eik | -éik | -eik | -ői *or* -eik | -üik |

*Note.*—To inflect a noun with the personal suffixes, whether in singular or plural, take away the plural endings (after having formed its plural), and what remains will be the root to which the suffixes are joined, as shown in the tables above. The plural ending will then serve as a clue to which class of declension the noun belongs; as *ökör*, an ox; plural *ökrök;* therefore, the root will be *ökr-;* and its ending *-ök* shows that it is to be suffixed as Class V. (*a*). Monosyllable nouns make no exception to this rule, and so, for instance, the root of *fa* (tree; plural *fák*) is *f-; fám, fád, fája*, &c.

The following orthographical rules are to be observed:—

*Obs.* 1.—Nouns of the second, fourth, and fifth declension, if ending in the nominative singular with a mute, *b, cs, d, g, k, m, (ny), p, t, ty*, take in the third person singular and third person plural of Table A (object in singular), and in all persons singular and plural of Table B (object in the plural), a *j* before the suffix. Exceptions to these rules are all nouns which undergo some orthographical change in the plural. For instance: *bot, bot-ok; bot-j-a, bot-j-uk;* but *kerék, kerekek, kerek-e, kerek-ük*, &c. See also the following examples:—

*Atya*, father; *anya*, mother; *bátya*, elder brother, take in the third person singular and plural (Table A) only *-ja* and *-jok*, instead of *-ája* and *-ájok*.

*Öcs*, a younger brother, takes *cs* instead of *j*.

In the following examples the English rendering has not been given, being the same as above:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing.— | rák | atya | rab | hajó | ágyu |
| | *a lobster* | *a father* | *a prisoner* | *a ship* | *a cannon* |
| Plur.— | rák-ok | aty-ák | rab-ok | haj-ók | ágy-uk |

*A.—Singular.*

| Singular. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | rák-om | aty-ám | rab-om | haj-óm | ágy-úm |
| 2. | rák-od | aty-ád | rab-od | haj-ód | ágy úd |
| 3. | rák-j-a | aty-(á)ja | rab-j-a | haj-ója | ágy-úja |
| Plural. | | | | | |
| 1. | rák-unk | aty-ánk | rab-unk | haj-ónk | ágy-únk |
| 2. | rák-otok | aty-átok | rab-otok | haj-ótok | ágy-útok |
| 3. | rák-juk | aty-(á)juk | rab-j-uk | haj-ójuk | ágy-újok |

*B.—Plural.*

| Singular. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | rák-j-aim | aty-áim | rab-j-aim | haj-óim | ágy-úim |
| 2. | rák-j-aid | aty-áid | rab-j-aid | haj-óid | ágy-úid |
| 3. | rák-j-ai | aty-ái | rab-j-ai | haj-ói | ágy-úi |
| Plural. | | | | | |
| 1. | rák-j-aink | aty-áink | rab-j-aink | haj-óink | ágy-úink |
| 2. | rák-j-aitok | aty-áitok | rab-j-aitok | haj-óitok | ágy-úitok |
| 3. | rák-j-aik | aty-áik | rab-j-aik | haj-óik | ágy-úik |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing.— | lélek | eke | ökör | szülő | tű |
| | *a soul* | *a plough* | *an ox* | *a parent* | *a needle* |
| Plur.— | lelk-ek | ek-ék | ökr-ök | szül-ők | t-ük |

| Singular. | | *A.—Singular.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | lelk-em | ek-ém | ökr-öm | szül-őm | t-űm |
| 2. | lelk-ed | ek-éd | ökr-öd | szül-őd | t-űd |
| 3. | lelk-e | ek-éje | ökr-e | szül-öje *or* -eje | t-üje |
| Plural. | | | | | |
| 1. | lelk-ünk | ek-énk | ökr-ünk | szül-őnk | t-ünk |
| 2. | lelk-etek | ek-étek | ökr-ötök | szül-ötök | t-ütök |
| 3. | lelk-ük | ek-éjük | ökr-ük | szül-öjük *or* -ejük | t-ujök |
| Singular. | | *B.—Plural.* | | | |
| 1. | lelk-eim | ek-éim | ökr-eim | szül-őim | t-üim |
| 2. | lelk-eid | ek-éid | ökr-eid | szül-őid | t-üid |
| 3. | lelk-ei | ek-éi | ökr-ei | szül-ői | t-üi |
| Plural. | | | | | |
| 1. | lelk-eink | ek-éink | ökr-eink | szül-őink | t-ünk |
| 2. | lelk-eitek | ek-éitek | ökr-eitek | szul-őitek | t-üitek |
| 3. | lelk-eik | ek-éik | ökr-eik | szul-őik | t-üik |

*Note.*—*Kocsi, bácsi*, and a few other nouns ending in *i* are inflected as *ágyú* or *tű* (Class III. or VI.) according as they take flat or sharp suffixes; but instead of *ú* or *ű* respectively they will retain their *i* vowel; as, *kocsi*, *kocs-ik*, *kocs-im*, *kocs-id*, &c.

As has been said already, the personal suffix is always to be joined to the root itself, and the other suffixes being placed after them; for instance, *kalap-om-nak*, of my hat. The personal

suffixes may take any other suffix; except that for the plural as they already express number.

### Suffixes for Place and Direction.

These suffixes are used to express place, direction, or other circumstances of the substantive, which are expressed in English by prepositions. They are fourteen in number, and are called :—

1. Retaining, *-ban, -ben*, which signifies "resting within" the substantive to which it is joined; as, *a ház-ban*, in the house. It answers to the question, In whom? or, In what?

2. Appointing, *-on, -en, -ön*; shows that something is resting on or upon the substantive suffixed with it; as, *a ház-on*, on or upon the house.

*Note.*—After a vowel this suffix will be only *-n*; *a* and *e* become lengthened in such cases; *eke, ekén.*

3. Staying, *-nál, -nél;* shows where or with whom something or somebody is staying—*Ő atyám-nál van*, he is with my father, or at my father's.

4. Inward direction, *-ba -be;* denotes motion into a thing; *a ház-ba megyek*, I go into the house.

5. Upward direction, *-ra -re;* to direct something from a lower to a higher place or level; *tedd az asztal-ra*, put it on the table.

6. Approaching, *-hoz, -hez, -höz;* to express an approaching movement; *a ház-hoz*, to or unto the house.

7. Outward direction, *-ból -ből;* signifies motion out of a thing; *kivettem a kosár-ból*, I took it out of the basket.

8. Downward direction, *-ról -ről;* expresses a motion from a

higher to a lower level; *a kémény leeset a ház-ról*, the chimney fell down from the house.

9. Moving or starting, *-tól -től*, is used to signify a motion in a level direction or to express the distance from a certain point; *a ház-tol távozott*—, he moved (or started) from the house.

10. Limiting, *-ig;* puts a limit in space or time; *a ház-ig*, as far as the house.

11. Causative, *-ért;* tells a reason why, or for what, as, *pénz-ért*, for money; *barátságért*, for friendship.

12. Auxiliary, *-val -vel;* tells us with whom, or with what (tools or other assistance), a thing has been done; *ásóval*, with a spade.

*Note.*— *-val, -vel*, if joined to a noun ending with a consonant, drops the *v* and doubles the final consonant of the noun; as, *kezem-mel* (not *kezem-vel*), with my hand.

13. Transmuting, *-vá, -vé;* is used to express the transmutation of a thing into another shape or form; *Lot* neje só-vá változtatott*, the wife of Lot was turned *into salt*.

*Note.*— *-vá, -vé*, change the *v* like the foregoing *-val, -vel.*

14. Demonstrative, *-úl, -ül;* tells to what purpose a thing has been done, said, or given *mintá-úl küldök*. . . . . I send for a sample; *példá-úl*, for example, or instance."

*Note.*—Sometimes *-ként* is used instead of *-úl -ül;* but *-ként* is rather of a numerical or adverbial character, and means one by one. In the latter sense it is affixed to the substantive with

* *Lot* is here in the attributive, the suffix *-nak* having been omitted.

*-an -en;* for instance, *ház-an-ként*, from house to house, or one house after the other.

### c Postpositions.*

The postpositions are only a continuance of the suffixes for place and direction; the only difference being that the suffixes are joined to the noun, and the postpositions stand after the noun as separate words. There are two kinds of postpositions:

1. Independents, if they can be put after the substantive without changing the orthography of the latter; as, *a Duna mellett*, by the side of the Danube.

2. Dependent postpositions necessitate some orthographical modifications of the preceding substantive; as, *a Duná-n túl*, beyond the Danube. Here the postposition *túl* (beyond) necessitated the affix *-n* to the substantive *Duna*.

The independent postpositions are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *alá*, under, beneath<br>*elé*, in front of<br>*fölé*, over, above<br>*mellé*, by the side of<br>*közé*, among, between | Denote a motion *towards* the place, or in the direction they express. |
| *alól*, from beneath<br>*elől*, from before.† | Denote a motion *from* a thing. |

* What are termed in Western languages *prepositions* stand in Hungarian after the noun, and are called *postpositions.*

For instance, *az egér fut a macska elől*, the mouse runs from the cat—

*alatt*, under (of time: [within)
*után*, after
*iránt*, against, towards
*előtt*, before, in front of
*között*, between, among
} Denote a place of rest, or a point of time.

*mellett*, by the side of
*megett*, behind
} Denote rest, and position.

*nélkül*, without (not having).

*helyett*, instead, in place of.

*miatt*, *végett*, on account of (*giving* a reason).

The dependent postpositions are:—

*kívül*, outside, besides. *belül*, within.

*alúl*, below, lower down (in a vertical direction).

*fölül*, above, higher, further up (in a vertical direction).

*túl*, beyond. *közel*, near, nigh.

Before *közel* the substantive takes the suffix *-hoz* or *-hez*; before the rest *-an*, *-en*, or after a vowel *-n*.

All dependent postpositions can take the suffixes for direction, *-ról*, *-röl*, and the English rendering would be as given above with the preposition "from" before each.

With the personal suffixes, only *kívül* may be inflected, and is then to be rendered in English with "besides" and the respective pronoun; as:—

*i.e.*, the mouse fears the cat, shuns it, and therefore takes to flight as soon as she finds herself before the cat.

| *kívülem,* | *kívüled,* | *kívüle,* | *kívülünk* |
|---|---|---|---|
| besides me; | besides thee; | besides him; | besides us; |
| | *kívületek* | *kívülük* | |
| | besides you; | besides them. | |

## THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective never changes its form, if standing before the substantive. But if the substantive whose quality it determines is not written out in the sentence, but only understood, the adjective will come into its place and take all the suffixes of the substantive; in fact, it becomes then a substantive itself. In the sentence—*Egy fehér rózsát találtam,* I have found a white rose—the substantive is in the accusative, *rózsá-t.* If we ask, now, What kind of a rose did you find? the answer will be, *egy fehér-et,* a white one. Here the substantive "rose" has been omitted, as it is already understood of what we speak. In English the pronoun "one" is put in its place; but in Hungarian it is represented by the adjective, which takes its suffixes. In the present example, for instance, it took *-et,* the termination of the accusative case.

Adjectives are inflected the same as substantives. In forming the plural, however, they make the following exceptions: if ending in *ö,* they take in the plural *-ek;* and if ending in *i,* they take *-ek* or *-ak,* acccording as the word takes flat or sharp suffixes (substantives take in both cases only *-k*). In all other cases they follow the same rules as the substantive.

*Note.*—To adjectives are also reckoned the participles of the

verb, which, if used as adjectives, may be inflected in the same manner.

### Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison :—1, the positive; 2, the comparative; and 3, the superlative degree.

The comparative is formed by adding *-bb* to adjectives ending with a vowel, or *-abb -ebb* to those ending with a consonant. After sibilants, which would admit the sound *b* to be heard without an intermediate vowel, often a *-b* is only added to form the comparative, but it is preferable to use a vowel, unless it is not desirable to lengthen the word with a syllable, as, for instance, in poetry. It is therefore equally grammatical to write *magasb* (higher), or *magasabb*.

*Note.*—Final *a* and *e* become lengthened at the end of a word, if the comparative suffix *-bb* is joined to it—*e.g.*, *drága*, *drágább*; *fekete*, *feketébb*, &c.; *ó* shortens its sound only in *jó*; *jobb*, *legjobb*.

The superlative is invariably formed by prefixing *leg-* or *legesleg-* to the comparative. The first is rendered in English with the superlative; the second by putting the adverb "very" before it.

The following are somewhat irregular :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *szép*, | beautiful; | comparative : | *szebb* |
| *könnyű*, | easy, light (in weight); | „ : | *könnyebb* |
| *ifju*, | youthful, young; | „ : | *ifjabb* |
| *hosszú*, | long; | „ : | *hosszabb* |
| *sok*, | much; | „ : | *több* |

But the superlative is formed regularly.

*Table of Numerals.*

| | Cardinals. | Ordinals. | Distributives. | | Multiplicatives. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | egy | első | egyed | $\frac{1}{1}$ | egyszer |
| 2* | kettő | második | másod | $\frac{1}{2}$ | kétszer |
| 3 | három | harmadik | harmad | $\frac{1}{3}$ | háromszor |
| 4 | négy | negyedik | negyed | $\frac{1}{4}$ | négyszer |
| 5 | öt | ötödik | ötöd | $\frac{1}{5}$ | ötször |
| 6 | hat | hatodik | hatod | $\frac{1}{6}$ | hatszor |
| 7 | hét | hetedik | heted | $\frac{1}{7}$ | hétszer |
| 8 | nyolc | nyolcadik | nyolcad | $\frac{1}{8}$ | nyolcszor |
| 9 | kilenc | kilencedik | kilenced | $\frac{1}{9}$ | kilencszer |
| 10 | tíz | tízedik | tízed | $\frac{1}{10}$ | tízszer |
| 11 | tízenegy | tízenegyedik | tízenegyed | $\frac{1}{11}$ | tízenegyzser |
| 12* | tízenkettő | tízenkettedik | tízenketted | $\frac{1}{12}$ | tízenkétszer |
| 20 | húsz | húszadik | huszad | $\frac{1}{20}$ | húszszor |

Proportionals are formed by affixing *-es* or *-os* to the Multiplicatives; *kétszeres, hatszoros, &c.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | húszanegy | huszanegyedik | huszanegyed | $\frac{1}{21}$ | huszonegyszer |
| 22* | huszankettő | huszankettedik | huszanketted | $\frac{1}{22}$ | huszonkétszer |
| 30 | harminc | harmincadik | harmincad | $\frac{1}{30}$ | harmincszor |
| 40 | negyve | negyvenedik | negyvened | $\frac{1}{40}$ | negyvenszer |
| 41 | negyvenegy | negyvenegyedik | negyvenegyed | $\frac{1}{41}$ | negyvenegyszer |
| 50 | ötven | ötvenedik | ötvened | $\frac{1}{50}$ | ötvenszer |
| 60 | hatvan | hatvanodik | hatvanad | $\frac{1}{60}$ | hatvanszor |
| 70 | hetven | hetvenedik | hetvened | $\frac{1}{70}$ | hetvenszer |
| 80 | nyolcvan | nyolcvanodik | nyolcvanad | $\frac{1}{80}$ | nyolcvanszor |
| 90 | kilencven | kilencvenedik | kilencvened | $\frac{1}{90}$ | kilencvenszer |
| 100 | száz | századik | század | $\frac{1}{100}$ | százszor |
| 1,000 | ezer | ezredik | ezred | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | ezerszer |
| 10,000 | tízezer | tizezredik | tízezred | $\frac{1}{10000}$ | tízezerszer |
| 100,000 | százezer | százezredik | százezred | $\frac{1}{100000}$ | százezerszer |
| 1,000,000 | millióm | milliómodik | milliómod | $\frac{1}{1000000}$ | milliómszor |

Proportionals are formed by affixing *-es* or *-os* to the Multiplicatives; *kétszeres, hatszoros*, &c.

* *Ketto* if standing by itself, and *két* if followed by a substantive; for instance *két ember*, two men.
On the question: How many? *kettő*.

*Note.*—The ending *-ik* of the ordinals is sometimes dropped if another word is joined to it. This is not universally done, however, and is almost exclusively used to express age; for instance, *másodéves*, in the second year; ("two years old" would be *kétéves*).

Cardinals take—with the exception of the plural endings—all suffixes of the substantive, if this is not written out—*i.e.*, they follow the same rules as the adjectives. They form also adverbs, which answer to the question, How many? and the respective verb; for instance, How many ran away? *hárman.** The terminations of the adverb are *-an* and *-en*, as *négy-en*, *öten*, &c.

*Egy=egyedül;* and *kettő=ketten* form their adverbs irregularly. *Három* and *ezer* become contracted; *hárman*, *ezren*. The rest are regular.

Ordinals follow the same rules as cardinals—that is, they are adjectives and declinable. They form their adverbs by dropping the ending *-ik*, and taking *-szor* or *-szer* instead. *Első* is irregular, and its adverb is *először*. The English rendering of the ordinals is as follows:—

* Not *hároman;* the *o* is here dropped for euphonic reasons.

| *Adjectives.* | | *Adverbs.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *első*, | the first. | *először*, | firstly. |
| *második*, | the second. | *másodszor*, | secondly. |
| *harmadik*, | the third, &c. | *harmadszor*, | thirdly, &c. |

Distributives are also adjectives, and therefore declinable, but form no adverbs. They may be put in the plural, however; as, *negyedek*, quarters (*i.e.*, more than one quarter).

The multiplicatives are adverbs, and, therefore, inflexible. By affixing them with *-es* or *-os* adjectives are formed which are called—

Proportionals, and are then declinable. There is also another form of proportionals, constructed by combining the cardinals with *rétü*:—*egyrétü*, *kétrétü*, *hatrétü*, single, double, sixfold, &c. Both forms have adverbs, made by the affixes *-en* or *-an* (those with *-rétü* always *-en*), and have a plural; *a kétrétüek*, the twofold ones.

*Száz* (100), *ezer* (1,000), and *milliόm* may be used as substantives, and form a plural if the number of thousands be undefined, &c.; as, *százak*, hundreds; *ezrek*, thousands; *milliómok*, millions.

Temporal numerals are: *évtized*, decennium; *század*, century; *ezred* or *évezred*, a thousand years. These are all substantives.

The indefinite numerals are: *sok*, much; *sokan*, many; *kevés*, few; *annyi*, so much; *számtalan*, innumerable; *egynehány*, a few, &c.

They are all adjectives, and some of them form also the degrees.

## THE PRONOUN.

A pronoun supplies the place of a substantive.

There are five kinds of pronouns:—

I. Personal pronouns.
II. Reflective pronouns.
III. Demonstrative pronouns.
IV. Relative pronouns.
V. Interrogative pronouns.

### I. Personal Pronouns.

The personal pronouns are used to supply the names of persons. They are: *én*, I; *te*, thou; *ő*, he or she; *mi*, we; *ti*, you; *ők*, they; and are declined as shown p. 34.

*Note.*—As may be seen, there are two forms for the accusative plural; and though both of them may be used in each case, yet there is a shade of difference in their meanings. *Bennünket, benneteket, bennöket* seem to be more emphatical, and might be rendered in English thus:—all of us, all of you, all of them (*i.e.*, not one excepted).

The attributive and genitive cases of the personal pronoun have not been given, but will be treated separately in the following, as—

Possessive Pronouns. It has been shown that the substantive has two possessive forms, the one called attributive, and the other genitive. The same is the case with the pronoun. The attributive case of the personal pronoun is:—

Singular: *nekem, neked, neki;*
Plural: *nekünk, nektek, nekik.*

It has been explained that the attributive suffix need nôt be added to the substantive, if this is immediately followed by its object. With regard to the pronoun this rule must be modified thus:—

Rule I.—That if the possessor is to be represented by a pronoun which governs the substantive (object possessed) directly, that is without, the verb *van*, "to be;" the attributive pronoun is never put before its object, as this—being suffixed with the pronoun—expresses already the person to whom it belongs; as, *kalapom*, my hat; *kalapod*, thy hat; *kalapja*, his hat, &c.

Rule II.—Only in cases where emphasis is intended, the *uninflected* personal pronouns may be put in place of the attributive pronoun; for instance, *az én kalapom*, my hat (not yours).

*Declension of the Personal Pronouns.*

| | I. | II. | III. | I. | II. | III. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person Singular. | | | Person Plural. | | |
| Nominative. | *én*<br>I | *te*<br>thou | *ő*<br>he or she | *mi*<br>we | *ti*<br>ye or you | *ők*<br>they |
| Dative. | *nekem*<br>to or for me | *neked*<br>to or for thee | *neki*<br>to or for him or her | *nekünk*<br>to or for us | *nektek*<br>to or for ye or you | *nekik*<br>to or for them |
| Accusative. | *engem*<br>me | *téged*<br>thee | *őt* or *ötet*<br>him or her | *minket* or *bennünket*<br>us | *titeket* or *benneteket*<br>ye or you | *őket* or *bennünket*<br>them |

The attributive pronouns are only then written out, when they stand as subjects with the verb *van*, and are then to be translated into English with the nominative (I, thou, he, &c.) and the verb, "to have": *neken van*, I have; *neked van*, thou hast, &c.

*Note.*—To understand thoroughly the use of this pronoun, the student is requested to read over once more the passage in which the attributive case of the substantive has been explained (p. 9). There a distinction has been made between its being "attributive" or "subjective." According to this distinction we might express the rules given above thus: The attributive pronoun is always used in its inflected form (*nekem*, *neked*, &c.) when standing as subjective; and not written out at all, or only in its uninflected form (*én*, *te*, *ő*, &c.) if standing as attribute.

The genitive, or the second form of the possessive pronouns, is: *enyém*, mine; *tied*, thine; *övé*, his; *mienk*, ours; *tietek*, yours; *övék*, theirs. This pronoun is in every respect of the same nature as the genitive case of the substantive, being, like this, a contraction of both possessor and object possessed. On examining them closer, we find that they are formed—with a very slight modification—of these two elements, viz., the personal pronoun as possessor; and the suffixes of the objective case as thing possessed. For instance:

*enyém* = *én könyv-em.*
*tied* = *te könyv-ed.*
*övé* = *ő könyv-e*, &c.

Like the genitive case of the substantive, they stand always by themselves—*ez enyém*, this is mine; *enyém*, it is mine, &c.—and are equal to substantives. They will take all suffixes of the latter, except those of the plural, which they form in the same way as the personal suffixes—viz.:

Object possessed in the singular: *enyém, tied, övé; mienk, tietek, övék.*

Object possessed in the plural: *enyéim, tieid, ovéi; mieink, tieitek, övéik.*

As the personal pronoun is to supply the absent substantive, there must be forms to express all relations of the latter to other nouns or the verb. We have now learned the five cases of the pronoun, which answer exactly to the five cases of the substantives. It remains now to give the forms of the pronoun that would correspond to substantives inflected with the suffixes for place or direction or which are modified by postpositions. They are given in the following

RULE.—Pronouns which are to supply a substantive with a suffix for place and direction are formed by inflecting the respective suffix with the personal suffixes. For instance, in

the sentence—*A házra eset*, It fell upon the house—*ház-ra* is inflected with the upward directing suffix *-ra*. This, inflected with the personal suffixes, will give the corresponding pronoun; as,

*rám, rád, rája, ránk, rátok, rájok.*

upon me; upon thee; upon him; upon us; upon you; upon them.

*Obs.* 1.—The transmuting and demonstrative suffixes have no pronouns, as with them the substantive must necessarily be named.

*Obs.* 2.—The limiting *-ig* is defective, and has only two forms to supply the substantive; as, *eddig*, to here, unto here, for things near; and *addig*, to there, unto there, for things further off in space or time; and are classed among the adverbs.

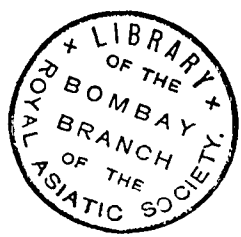
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*Table of Pronouns for Place and Direction.*

| | Name of the Suffix. | | I. | II. | III. | I. | II. | III. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Person Singular. | | | Person Plural. | | |
| 1 | Retaining | -ben | bennem | benned | benne | bennünk | bennetek | bennük |
| 2 | Appointing * | -rajt | rajtam | rajtad | rajta | rajtunk | rajtatok | rajtuk |
| 3 | Staying | -nál | nálam | nálad | nála | nálunk | nálatok | náluk |
| 4 | Inward Direction | -be | belém | beléd | belé | belénk | belétek | beléjük |
| 5 | Upward Direction † | -ra | rám | rád | rája | ránk | rátok | rájok |
| 6 | Approaching | -hoz | hozzám | hozzád | hozzá | hozzánk | hozzátok | hozzájok |
| 7 | Outward Direction | -bel (for -ből) | belőlem | belőled | belőle | belőlünk | belőletek | belőtök |
| 8 | Downward ,, | -ró | rólam | rólad | róla | rólunk | rólatok | róluk |
| 9 | Moving or Starting | -től | tőlem | tőled | tőle | tőlünk | tőletek | tőlök |
| 11 | Causative | -ért | értem | érted | érte | értünk | értetek | értük |
| 12 | Auxiliary | -vel | velem | veled | vele | velünk | veletek | velük |

* For euphonical reasons the suffixes *-on -en* are here supplied by the synonymous—*-rajt.*
† Or : *réám réád réája, réánk rtátok, réájuk.*

The same as these suffixes are the independent postpositions inflected, if their respective substantive is not written out. They are inflected as follows:—

| | I. alá | II. alól | III. által | IV. elé | V. elött | VI. fölött |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. | -m | -am | -am | -m | -em | -em |
| 2. | -d | -ad | -ad | -d | -ed | -ed |
| 3. | -ja | -a | -a | -jé | -e | -e |
| Plur. 1. | -nk | -unk | -unk | -nk | -ünk | -ünk |
| 2. | -tok | -atok | -atok | -tek | -etek | -etek |
| 3. | -jok | -ok | -uk | -jök | -ök | -ük |

As example 1, are declined; *alá.*

„ 2, „ „ *alól, után, miatt, iránt, alatt.*

„ 3, „ „ *által.*

„ 4, „ „ *elé, fölé, mellé, közé.*

„ 5, „ „ *előtt, elől, nélkül.*

„ 6, „ „ *fölött, között, mellett, mögött, hel yett, végett.*

Courtesy, in addressing persons of distinction, or persons with whom we are not on familiar terms, has introduced, in place of the pronoun for the second person, some conventional words, which may also be regarded as personal pronouns. Their use is like that of "you" in English for "thou":—

Singular: *ön* or *kegyed.* Plural: *önök* or *kegyetek.*

And *maga*, or plural *maguk*, which is used by the peasantry only. and not admissible in better society.

They are declined throughout like substantives, with the exception of the personal suffixes; as, *önnek*, *önt*, *önre*, *öntől*, &c. They may also be determined by postpositions, like any substantive—*ön után*, *ön előtt*, &c.—and govern the verb or their object in the third person; as, *önnek kalap-ja*, your hat (here *kalap-ja* is in the third person).

## II. Reflexive Pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns are so called because they turn back or "reflect" their meaning to the subject of the sentence. They are:

*magam*, *magad*, *maga*, *magunk*, *magatok*, *maguk*,
myself; thyself; himself; ourselves; yourselves; themselves.

*Note.*—When the relation is not reflective, but reciprocal, they are called reciprocals; as, *egymást*, each other, or one another.

Both reflectives and reciprocals are inflected like substantives, and in the attributive case govern their object in the third person singular, without regard to number of the pronoun itself; for instance, *magam** *könyve*, my own book (literally, the book of myself); or, *magunk könyve*, our own book

* The attributive suffix *-nak* is here omitted, because the object ollows immediately.

(literally, the book of ourselves). *Könyve* is in both instances in the third person singular.

*Note.*—The reflective pronoun is often—ungrammatically—used to cxpress solitude; as, *magam vagyok*, instead of *egyedül vagyok* = I am by myself.

### III. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Of demonstrative pronouns there are three kinds:—

(*a*) those which point to a substantive (thing or person) are called substantival;

(*b*) those which refer to the quality or some peculiarity of the substantive, called adjectival; and

(*c*) those which point to the quantity of the substantive, called numerical.

Examples of class *a* are:

*ez*, this; *emez*, this here; *ugyanez*, this same; for things near; and

*az*,* that; *amaz*, that there; *ugyanaz*, that same; for things at a distance.

There are, further: *ezen*, *ugyanezen*; and *azon*, *ugyanazon*; which are in meaning the same as, *ez*, *ugyanez*; or *az*, *ugyanaz*, in so far as each points to a thing (near or distant) out of many. There is, however, a shade of distinction among these two

* *Az*, article, and *az*, pronoun, are distinguished: (*a*) that the pronoun stands always before the article; (*b*) that the pronoun is capable of inflection, and the article is not.

forms: *ez* and *az*—whether alone or prefixed with *ugyan*—point to a certain thing among other *homogeneous* things; while *ezen*, *azon*, refer to a thing among other *heterogeneous* things; for instance, if we say *ez a kalap a legszebb*, it means, this hat is the prettiest (among all other hats); but *ezek a kalapok nem szépek, de ezen sapka csinos*, would be, these hats are not pretty, but this cap is nice.

*Ezen* and *azon* stand before the substantive, and cannot take the article; but *az* and *ez* are immediately followed by it. (See the examples given above.) A further distinction is that *ezen* and *azon* are incapable of inflection; while *az* and *ez* are inflected like substantives.

Before suffixes beginning with a consonant, *az* and *ez* change their final *z* into the first letter of such suffix: thus

instead of *az-nak*, we have *annak*
„ *az-ba* „ *abba*
„ *az-ra* „ *arra*, &c.

Of the auxiliary suffix *-val*, *-vel;* and the transmuting *-vá*, *-vé*, it has been said that ney change their *v* into a letter like the final consonant of the word to which it is joined. When these suffixes are to be combined with *az*, *ez*, either rule may be followed. It is equally grammatical to write *azzal* or *avval*, *ezzel* or *evvel;* but *ezvel* or *azval* are not grammatical.

The pronouns *az* and *ez*—alone or in combination with

*ugyan*—must always agree in number, case, or any other suffix (personal suffixes excepted) with its substantive; in other words, it has to be inflected with the same suffix as the substantive which it determines: *annak az embernek*, to that man (*-nak* and *-nek* are both suffixes of the dative case); *azok az emberek* (both in plural); *arra a házra*, upon that house (both with the suffix for direction upwards), &c.

Demonstrative pronouns for adjectives are: *ily*, *ilyen*, such as this; *emily*, *emilyen*, such as this other; for things near. The correspondings for things at a distance are: *oly*, *olyan*, *amoly*, *amolyan*. *Ilyetén* is the adverbial form of the first class; *olyatén* of the second.

The adjectival pronouns are declined if neither the substantive nor the adjective, at whose quality they point, are written in full.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ilyen szép könyvet látiam*, I have seen a book as pretty as this. Here are both adjective and substantive written in full, the latter only being inflected with the accusative.

2. *Ilyen szépet láttam*, I have seen one as pretty as this. Here the adjective is inflected, the substantive being omitted.

3. *Ilyent láttam*, I have seen such a one. Here both adjective and substantive being absent, the *pronoun* has taken the suffix.

The adverbial forms of these pronouns—*ilyetén*, *olyatén*—are

inflexible, and determine only the verb. *Ilyetén fogom varni*, I will sow it in this way or such a manner (as that to which it refers).

### IV. Relative Pronouns.

Pronouns which refer or "relate" to things gone before are called relative pronouns. They are:

1. *Ki*, who; *mely*, which; *mi*, what; for substantives.

*Note.*—*Ki* relates to persons; *mely* to names of things; *mi* to matters.

2. *minő*, *milyen*, such as; for adjectives.

3. *ahány*, *akárhány*, *mennyi*, *amennyi*, as many as, all of them which; for numerals.

They are all inflected like substantives.

### V. Interrogative Pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns ask a question. They are of four kinds:

1. For persons: *ki?* *kicsoda?* who?—*melyik?* which?—the answer to which will be names of persons or their substitutes.

2. For things: *mi?* *micsoda?* what?—*melyik?* which?—to these any substantive will answer except names of persons.

3. *Milyen?* *minő?* *micsodás?* *milyféle?* = what kind? what sort?—inquire after quality; and the answer will be an adjective.

4. To: *hány?* *mennyi?* = how many?—the cardinal numbers, and to *hányadik?* = in which place?—ordinals, will answer·

The question for multiplicatives is; *hányszor?* = how often? or, how many times?

## THE VERB.

Words which express some action, motion, or suffering of the substantive, are called verbs.

The Hungarian language has two kinds of verbs: active and medial.

Active verbs express always some action of the substantive.

If this action passes on to a noun following, the verb is called transitive; as, *hajtok* (*lovakat*), I drive (horses).

If the action does not pass over to another noun, but remains in the acting subject itself, the verb is called intransitive, as *járok*, I walk.

Verbs which are at the same time active and passive—that is, if the subject acting is at the same time the substantive acted upon—are called medial.

According as action, or the state of being acted upon, are predominant, they are said to be of an active or passive character; for instance: *eszik*— he is eating—is active; and *vérzik*—he is bleeding—is passive.

If neither is the case—that is, if action and suffering are both implied—they are called neuter verbs; as, *alszik*, he is sleeping.

*Note.*—Medial verbs with an active signification might be

called "deponent verbs," being like the Latin deponent verbs, passive in form, and active in meaning.

All medial verbs end in the third person singular of the present tense (indicative mood), in *-ik*; the active verbs—intransitive and transitive—have no distinguishing sign, but stand in the third person in their primitive form (root of the verb).

On account of this characteristic of the two forms, Hungarian grammarians call them frequently *ikes* and *iktelen ige—i.e.*, verbs with *-ik* and verbs without *-ik*.

The division of the Hungarian verbs is therefore—

I. Active Verbs
(without *-ik*).

(*a*) transitive ; (*b*) intransitive.

II. Medial Verbs
(with *-ik*).

(*a*) active or deponent; (*b*) passive; (*c*) neuter.

These two classes follow each a different conjugation.

### Of Moods.

There are five moods:—

1. The indicative mood makes a positive assertion without any clauses or conditions; as, *írok*, I write.

2. The imperative commands or entreats; as, *írj!* write! or, please write!

3. The third mood is called the subjunctive, because it is subjoined to another clause; as, *atyám kivánja hogy írjak*—my father wishes that I shall write. In form the subjunctive is the same as the imperative, and is only distinguished from it by always having a conjunction—*hogy* = that; or *ha* = if—before it; wherefore it is sometimes called also the conjunctive mood.

4. The conditional puts a condition to the clause; as, *írnék, ha volna tollam*, I would write, had I a pen.

The conditional can express a wish, request, doubt, or condition, according to the modulation of the voice or the context.

5. The infinitive has no tenses and takes only the personal suffixes, which express number at the same time. Without suffixes it is known by its termination *-ni*; as *írni*, to write.

Infinitives, being the crude expression of the action itself, are equal in meaning to substantives in the nominative case, and may be used as such. For instance: (1) *lopni bűn*, to steal is a sin; or *lopás bűn*, stealing is a sin; (2) *élni jobb mint meghalni*, to live is better than to die; or *élet jobb mint halál*, life is better than death.

## Of the Tenses of the Verb.

There are five tenses or "times" expressing the time at which the action takes place:—

1. Present; as, *írok*, I write.
2. Imperfect; as, *írék*, I wrote.
3. Perfect or past; as, *írtam*, I have written.
4. Pluperfect; as, *írtam vala*, I had written.
5. Future; as, *írni fogok*, I will or shall write.

The Hungarian has no future past, but expresses it by the perfect tense, preceded by adverbs denoting a future time; as, *akkorára*, until then, by that time; *egy hét mulva*, in a week's time, &c.

*Note.*—The earlier Hungarian writers made a future past in imitation of the Latin by putting *légyen* after the past tense; but this is quite against the spirit of the Hungarian language, and is now hardly—if ever—used.

The future is seldom used, and is generally expressed by the present tense, especially when an adverb expressing future time stands before it; as, *holnap barátomhoz megyek*, to-morrow I (will) go to my friend's; instead of *holnap barátomhoz fogok menni*. The first form is more commendable, and the latter (compound) form only used, if the verb is not preceded or followed by words already expressing the time.

### Of Numbers, Person, and Form.

Verbs have two numbers—singular and plural; and three persons in each number.

| SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|
| *verek*, I beat | *verünk*, we beat |
| *versz*, thou beatest | *vertek*, you beat |
| *ver*, he beats | *vernek*, they beat |

A verb can express an action in different ways; these are called its forms; as—

Primitive Form: *ír*, he writes.

Factitive Form: *írat*, he causes, orders, or commands to write (he has something written by a third person).

Frequentatives: *irogat*; indicates a repetition of the action expressed in the primitive. They are also called repetitive diminutives, because they express the action in a lesser degree, as, for instance: he is writing little by little (by fits and starts).

Diminutives: *irkál*, he is scribbling; signifies a playful action of the verb.

Permissives: *írhat*, he may or can write.

All these forms are conjugated like the primitive form.

## I. ACTIVE VERBS.

Transitive and causal verbs have—according as the substantive which suffers the action is definite or indefinite—two significant terminations: the indefinite, as, *verek*, I beat (somebody); and the definite, as *verem* (*a lovat*), I beat (the horse).

The transitive verb is always in the definite form, if the substantive acted upon has the definite article, or the demonstrative pronouns *azon*, *ezen*, or is the name of a person.

In the definite there are also to be distinguished the person acting and the person acted upon.

If the first person acts upon the second person, the distinguishing termination of the verb will be, in all moods and tenses, *-lak* (for flat words), or *-lek* (for sharps); as, *verlek*, I beat thee; *várlak*, I expect thee. But when acting upon a substantive in the third person, the general rule is to be followed; for instance:—

| INDEFINITE. | | DEFINITE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ver-ek*, I beat<br>*ver-sz*, thou beatest<br>*ver*, he beats<br>*ver-ünk*, we beat<br>*ver-tek*, you beat<br>*ver-nek*, they beat | an indefinite substantive; for instance, a dog. | *ver-lek*, I beat thee<br>*ver-em*, I beat<br>*ver-ed*, thou beatest<br>*ver-i*, he beats,<br>*ver-jük*, we beat<br>*ver-itek*, you beat<br>*ver-ik*, they beat | a definite substantive; for instance, the dog. |

## PARTICIPLES.

The participle is derived from the verb, and is of an adjectival character. There are three participles:—

1. The present participle, ending in *-ó, -ő;* as, *egy arató ember*, a reaping man (a man that reaps).

2. The past participle, ending in *-t, -ott, -ett*, or *-ött*, with a passive character; as, *az aratott gabona*, the reaped corn.

3. The participle for the future tense, which ends in *-andó, -endő*, and is in most cases also of a passive character; as *az aratandó búza*, the wheat to be reaped.

Of these, the first two have adverbial forms; for the present, ending in *-va, -ve*, as *sétálva*, walking; and for the past tense, ending in *-ván, -vén*, as *sétálván*, having been walking.

The following examples will explain the use of the five participles:—

1. *Egy szenvedő ember*, a suffering man.
2. *Egy szenvedett ember*, a suffered man.
3. *Egy szenvedendő ember*, a man to be suffered.
4. *Az ember szenvedve volt*, the man was suffered.
5. *Az ember szenvedvén*, the man having been suffering.

The participles ending in *-ván, -vén*, express always a reason or condition by which another clause is determined; for instance, *Pénzét elköltvén, ismét haza tért*, having spent his money, he went home again.

Adverbial participles may have either an active or passive signification, but, like other adverbs, they are not inflected;


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while the adjectival participles are inflected as adjectives, and, like these, may stand for the substantive; for instance—

1. *Egy szenvedő ember*, a suffering man;
2. *Egy szenvedő*, a sufferer.

*Note.*—The present participle may be used either as adjective or substantive. In the first case it is translated into English with the present participle (as shown above in sentence 1): in the second by the substantive derived from the respective verb by inflecting it with -er; for instance, *szenvedő*, sufferer; *író*, writer; *látogató*, visitor, &c.

Before other verbs can be conjugated, it is necessary to learn the irregular verb *lenni*, to be.

*Indicative Mood.*

| Present Tense. | | Imperfect Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vagyok*, | I am. | *valék*, | I was. |
| *vagy*, | thou art. | *valál*, | thou wast. |
| *van* or *vagyon*, | he is. | *vala*, | he was. |
| *vagyunk*, | we are. | *valánk*, | we were. |
| *vagytok*, | you are. | *valátok*, | you were. |
| *vannak* or *vagynak*, | they are. | *valának*, | they were. |

Perfect or Past Tense.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *voltam*, | I have been. | *voltunk*, | we have been. |
| *voltál*, | thou hast been. | *voltatok*, | you have been. |
| *volt*, | he has been. | *voltak*, | they have been. |

| Pluperfect Tense. | | Future Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *voltam vala,* | I had been. | *leszek,* | I will be. |
| *voltál vala,* | thou hadst been. | *lészsz,* | thou wilt be. |
| *volt vala,* | he had been. | *lesz* or *leszen,* | he will be. |
| *voltunk vala,* | we had been. | *leszünk,* | we will be. |
| *voltatok vala,* | you had been. | *lesztek,* | you will be. |
| *voltak vala,* | they had been. | *lesznek,* | they will be. |

*Imperative Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *legyünk,* | be we, or let us be. |
| *légy,* | be thou. | *legyetek,* | be you. |
| *legyen,* | be he, or let him be. | *legyenek,* | be they, or let them be. |

*Subjunctive Mood.*

| Present Tense. | | Past Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hogy—* | | *Hogy—* | |
| *legyek,* | that I shall be. | *voltam légyen,* | that I have been. |
| *légy,* | that thou shalt be. | *voltál* „ | that thou hast been. |
| *legyen,* | that he shall be. | *volt* „ | that he has been. |
| *legyünk,* | that we shall be. | *voltunk* „ | that we have been. |
| *legyetek,* | that you shall be. | *voltatok* „ | that you have been. |
| *legyenek,* | that they shall be. | *voltak* „ | that they have been. |

Future (conditional) Tense.

| *Ha—* | | *Ha—* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *leendek*, | if I shall be. | *leendünk*, | if we shall be. |
| *leendesz*, | if thou wilt be. | *leendetek*, | if you will be. |
| *leend*, | if he will be. | *leendenek*, | if they will be. |

*Conditional Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *volnék*, | I would or should be. |
| *volnál*, | thou wouldst be. |
| *volna*, | he would be. |
| *volnánk*, | we would be. |
| *volnátok*, | you would be. |
| *volnának*, | they would be. |

Past Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *voltam volna*, | I would or should have been. |
| *voltál volna*, | thou wouldst have been. |
| *volt volna*, | he would have been. |
| *voltunk volna*, | we would have been. |
| *voltatok volna*, | you would have been. |
| *voltak volna*, | they would have been. |

*Infinitive Mood.*

*lenni*, to be.

With the Personal Suffixes.

| | |
|---|---|
| *lennem*, I—to be. | *lennünk*, we—to be. |
| *lenned*, thou—to be. | *lennetek*, you—to be. |
| *lennie*, he—to be. | *lenniök*, they—to be. |

*Participles.*

| Present. | Past. | Future. |
|---|---|---|
| *való*, *levö*, *lévő*, being. | *volt*, been. | *leendő*, about to be. |

Adverbial Participles.

*leve*, being. *levén*, having been.

*Potential Form.*

*lehet*, may or can be.

In conjugating a verb, the same euphonic rules are to be observed as has been the case with the nouns. Verbs follow three classes of inflections. To the first class belong all flat-sounding verbs; to the second belong verbs whose vowel, or (if polysyllable) whose last vowel, is *e;* and to the third class belong verbs with *ö* or *ü* in the last syllable. Verbs with neuter vowels (*é* or *i*) belong to Class 1 or 2. For further particulars, see the following examples:—

Conjugation of the Transitive Verbs.

First Conjugation: *varni*, to sow.

* For the better understanding of the infinitive with the personal suffix the student may add the verb *kellene*, "ought," to it; as, *lennem kellene*, I ought to be, &c.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *var-ok*, I sow. | *var-om*, I sow (it). |
| *var-sz*, thou sowest. | *var-od*, thou sowest (it). |
| *var*, he sows. | *var-ja*, he sows (it). |
| *var-unk*, we sow. | *var-juk*, we sow (it). |
| *var-tok*, you sow. | *var-játok*, you sow (it). |
| *var-nak*, they sow. | *var-ják*, they sow (it). |

Imperfect Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *var-ék*, I sowed. | *var-ám*, I sowed (it). |
| *var-ál*, thou sowedst. | *var-ád*, thou sowedst (it). |
| *var-a*, he sowed. | *var-á*, he sowed (it). |
| *var-ánk*, we sowed. | *var-ók*, we sowed (it). |
| *var-átok*, you sowed. | *var-átok*, you sowed (it). |
| *var-ának*, they sowed. | *var-ák*, they sowed (it). |

Past Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *var-tam*, I have sown. | *var-tam*, I have sown (it). |
| *var-tál*, thou hast sown. | *var-tad*, thou hast sown (it). |
| *var-t*, he has sown. | *var-ta*, he has sown (it). |
| *var-tunk*, we have sown. | *var-tuk*, we have sown (it). |

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *var-tatok*, you have sown. | *var-tátok*, you have sown (it). |
| *var-tak*, they have sown. | *var-ták*, they have sown (it). |

Pluperfect Tense.

This is the same as the past tense, after which *volt* or *vala* is put; as—

*vartam vala* (or *volt*), I had sown.

*vartál vala* (or *volt*), thou hadst sown, &c.

Future Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *varni fogok*, I shall sow. | *varni fogom*, I shall sow (it). |
| „ *fogsz*, thou wilt sow. | „ *fogod*, thou wilt sow (it). |
| „ *fog*, he will sow. | „ *fogja*, he will sow (it). |
| „ *fogunk*, we will sow. | „ *fogjuk*, we will sow (it). |
| „ *fogtok*, you will sow. | „ *fogjátok*, you will sow (it). |
| „ *fognak*, they will sow. | „ *fogják*, they will sow (it). |

*Imperative Mood.*

Present Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | Definite Form. |
|---|---|
| *varj*, do thou sow. | *varjad*, sow thou (it). |
| *varjon*, let him sow. | *varja*, let him sow (it). |
| *varjunk*, let us sow. | *varjuk*, let us sow (it). |
| *varjatok*, sow you. | *varjátok*, you sow (it). |
| *varjanak*, let them sow. | *varják*, let them sow (it). |

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Present Tense.

| Indefinite Form. | | Definite Form. |
|---|---|---|
| *Hogy—* | | *Hogy—* |
| *varjak,* | | *varjam* |
| *varj,* | | *varjad* |
| *varjon* | that I might or should sow. | *varja* |
| *varjunk* | that thou mightest or shouldst sow. | *varjuk* |
| *varjatok* | | *varjátok* |
| *varjanak* | | *varják* |

Past Tense.

*hogy vartam légyen,* that I should or might have been sowing.

This tense is formed by putting *légyen* after the past tense of the indicative, and the conjunction *hogy* set before it; for the sake of brevity, therefore, only the first person will be put down in the following examples, as the student can complete the rest after the rules given here :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *hogy vartam légyen* | *hogy vartam légyen* |
| *hogy vartál légyen* | *hogy vartad légyen* |
| *hogy vart légyen,* &c. | *hogy varta légyen,* &c. |

Future Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *ha varandok,* if I should sow | *ha varandom* |
| „ *varandasz,* if thou shouldst sow | „ *varandod* |
| „ *varand,* if he should sow | „ *varandja* |
| „ *varandunk,* if we should sow | „ *varandjuk* |

*ha varandotok*, if you should sow *ha varandjátok*

„ *varandanak*, if they should sow „ *varandják*

*Conditional Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *varnék*, | | *varnám* |
| *varnál* | | *varnád* |
| *varna* | might, should, | *varná* |
| *varnánk* | or would sow. | *varnók* |
| *varnátok* | | *varnátok* |
| *varnának* | | *varnák* |

Past Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *vartam volna* | should or would | *vartam volna* |
| *vartál* „ | have sown. | *vartad* „ |
| *vart* „ &c. | | *varta* „ |

The past tense of the indicative mood with *volna*.

*Infinitive.*

*varni*, to sow.

With the Personal Suffixes:—

Singular: *varnom, varnod, varnia.*

Plural: *varnunk, varnotok, varniok.*

*Participles.*

| Present: *varó.* | Past: *varott.* | Future: *varandó.* |
|---|---|---|
| sowing. | sown. | to be sown. |

Adverbial Participles: *varva; varván.*

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Second Conjugation: *verni*, to beat.

*Note.*—In the following examples the English rendering has not been given, as the student can supply it for himself.

*Indicative Mood.*

| Present Tense. | | Imperfect Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. |
| *verek* | *verem* | *verék* | *verém* |
| *versz* | *vered* | *verél* | *veréd* |
| *ver* | *veri* | *vere* | *veré* |
| *verünk* | *verjük* | *verénk* | *verők* |
| *vertek* | *veritek* | *verétek* | *verétek* |
| *vernek* | *verik* | *verének* | *verék* |

| Past Tense. | | Future Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vertem* | *vertem* | *verni fogok* | *verni fogom* |
| *vertél* | *verted* | „ *fogsz* | „ *fogod* |
| *vert* | *verte* | „ *fog* | „ *fogja* |
| *vertünk* | *vertük* | „ *fogunk* | „ *fogjuk* |
| *vertetek* | *vertétek* | „ *fogtok* | „ *fogjátok* |
| *vertek* | *vertek* | „ *fognak* | „ *fogják* |

Pluperfect : as past tense with *volt* or *vala.*

*Imperative Mood.*

Present Tense.

| Indefinite. | | Definite. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| . . . . . | *verjünk* | . . . . . | *verjük* |
| *verj* | *verjetek* | *verjed* | *verjétek* |
| *verjen* | *verjenek* | *verje* | *verjék* |

*Subjunctive Mood.*

| Present Tense. | | Future Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *hogy verjek* | *hogy verjem* | *ha verendek* | *ha verendem* |
| „ *verj* | „ *verjed* | „ *verendesz* | „ *verended* |
| „ *verjen* | „ *verje* | „ *verend* | „ *verendi* |
| „ *verjünk* | „ *verjük* | „ *verendünk* | „ *verendjük* |
| „ *verjetek* | „ *verjétek* | „ *verendetek* | „ *verenditek* |
| „ *verjenek* | „ *verjék* | „ *verendenek* | „ *verendik* |

Past Tense: *hogy vertem légyen*, &c.

*Conditional Mood.*

| Present Tense. | | Past Tense. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *vernék* | *verném* | *vertem volna* | *vertem volna* |
| *vernél* | *vernéd* | *vertél* „ | *verted* „ |
| *verne* | *verné* | *vert* „ | *verte* „ |
| *vernénk* | *vernők* | *vertünk* „ | *vertük* „ |
| *vernétek* | *vernétek* | *vertetek* „ | *vertétek* „ |
| *vernének* | *vernék* | *vertek* „ | *vertték* „ |

*Infinitive.*

*verni.*

With the Personal Pronoun:—

Singular: *vernem, verned, vernie.*

Plural: *vernünk, vernetek, verniök.*

*Participles.*

Present: *verő.* Past: *vert.* Future: *verendő.*

Adverbial Participles: *verve; vervén.*

The Third Conjugation differs from the Second only in the present tense of the indicative mood, and in the infinitive mood, which are as follows: *törni*, to break:—

| *Indicative Mood.* | | *Infinitive.* |
|---|---|---|
| *török* | *töröm* | *törnöm* |
| *törsz* | *töröd* | *törnöd* |
| *tör* | *töri* | *törnie* |
| *törünk* | *törjük* | *törnünk* |
| *törtök* | *töritök* | *törnötök* |
| *törnek* | *törik* | *törniök* |

In the third person singular of the imperative and subjunctive (present tense), the forms also differ in the indefinite; as, *törjön* (not *törjen*). All other forms are the same as in the second conjugation.

Verbs ending with *s*, *sz*, or *z*, double their final letter in place of taking a *j* in the imperative and subjunctive mood; and in the present tense of the indicative mood of the definite form; for instance—

*hoz-zak*, not *hoz-jak;*

*hoz-za* „ *hoz-ja*, &c.

Verbs ending with *t* preceded by *i* or a liquid consonant take in the imperative and subjunctive mood an *s* instead of *j*; as *gyüjteni*, to collect :—

mperative and Subjunctive.

*gyüjtsek*, not *gyüjtjek*,
*gyüjts*, ,, *gyüjtj*;
*güjtsön*, ,, *gyüjtön*, &c.

But in the present tense of the indicative mood these retain the *j*.

Monosyllabic verbs ending in *t* preceded by a vowel other than *i*, and all causal verbs, change their final *t* into *s* in the imperative and subjunctive present tense.

If a verb ends with *t* which is preceded by *sz*, the final *t* is dropped in the imperative and subjunctive, and *sz* is then doubled.

If a verb ends with a double consonant, or with a single hard consonant, that would not admit an easy pronunciation of the ending *-ni*, the infinitive ending will then be *-ani* or *eni*; instead of *-ni*; as, *hallani*, to hear. In such cases all inflections beginning with a consonant are joined to the verb with a vowel; for instance, *hall-ott*, not *hall-t*, &c.

These rules will be better explained by the following examples :—

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONJUCATION

NOTE.—*The first three show the regular forms, and*

| | | 1.—*var-ni*, to sow. | | 2.—*ver-ni*, to beat. | | 3.—*tör-ni*, to break. | | 4.—*hoz-ni*, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. (takes "z" in- |
| Indicative Mood. | Present. | var -ok | var -om | ver -ek | ver -em | tör -ök | tör -öm | hoz -ok |
| | | — -sz | — -od | — -sz | — -ed | — -sz | — -öd | — -asz |
| | | — | — -ja | — | — -i | — | — -i | — |
| | | — -unk | — -juk | — -ünk | — -jük | — -ünk | — -jük | — -unk |
| | | — -tok | — -játok | — -tek | — -itek | — -tök | — -itök | — -tok |
| | | — -nak | — -ják | — -nek | — -ik | — -nek | — -ik | — -nak |
| | Imperfect. | — -ék | — -ám | — -ék | — -ém | As No. 2. | | As |
| | | — -ál | — -ád | — -él | — -éd | | | |
| | | — -a | — -á | — -e | — -é | | | |
| | | — -ánk | — -ók | — -énk | — -ök | | | |
| | | — -átok | — -átok | — -étek | — -étek | | | |
| | | — -ának | — -ák | — -ének | — -ék | | | |
| | Past. | — -tam | — -tam | — -tem | — -tem | As No. 2. | | — |
| | | — -tál | — -tad | — -tél | — -ted | | | — |
| | | — -t | — -ta | — -t | — -te | | | — -ott |
| | | — -tunk | — -tuk | — -tünk | — -tük | | | |
| | | — -tatok | — -tátok | — -tetek | — -tétek | | | The rest |
| | | — -tak | — -ták | — -tek | — -ték | | | |
| Imper. & Subjunct. | Present. | — -jak | — -jam | — -jek | — -jem | — | — | — -zak |
| | | — -j | — -jad | — -j | — -jed | — | — | — -z |
| | | — -jon | — -ja | — -jen | — -je | törjön | — | — -zon |
| | | — -junk | — -juk | — -jünk | — -jük | — | — | — -zunk |
| | | — -jatok | — -játok | — -jetek | — -jétek | The rest like No. 2. | | — -zatok |
| | | — -janak | — -ják | — -jenek | — -jék | | | — -zanak |
| Conditional. | Present. | — -nék | — -nám | — -nék | — -ném | As No. 2. | | As |
| | | — -nál | — -nád | — -nél | — -néd | | | |
| | | — -na | — -ná | — -ne | — -né | | | |
| | | — -nánk | — -nók | — -nénk | — -nők | | | |
| | | — -nátok | — -nátok | — -nétek | — -nétek | | | |
| | | — -nának | — -nák | — -nének | — -nék | | | |
| Infinit. | | var-nom, -nod, -nia; -nunk, -notok, -niok. | | ver-nem, -ned, -nie; nünk, -netek, -niök. | | tör-nöm, -nöd, nie; -nünk, -nötök, -niök. | | As |

OF THE VERB ACTIVE.

*the rest the euphonic changes of letters.*

| { to bring, { to fetch. | 5.—*tanit-ani*, to teach. | | 6.—*halaszt-ani*, to delay. | | 7.—*lát-ni*, to see. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Definite. stead of "j") | Indefinite. (takes "s" instead of "j" n the imper. and "a" before suffix with a consonant.) | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. |
| hoz -om | tanit -ok | tanit -om | halaszt -ok | | | |
| — -od | — -asz | — -od | — -asz | | | |
| — -za | — | — -ja | — | | | |
| — -zuk | — -unk | — -juk | — -unk | As No. 1. | As No. 1. | |
| — -zátok | — -utok | — -játok | — -otok | | | |
| — -zák | — -anak | — -ják | — -anak | | | |
| No. 1. | As No. 1. | | As No. 1. | | As No. 1. | |
| — | — -ottam | — -ottam | | | — -tam | |
| — | — -ottál | — -ottad | | | — -tál | |
| — | — -ott | — -otta | As No. 5. | | — -ott | |
| | — -ottunk | — -ottuk | | | — -tunk | As No. 1. |
| as No. 1. | — -ottatok | — -ották | | | — -tatok | |
| | — -ottak | — -ottuk | | | — -tak | |
| — -zam | — -sak | — -sam | (drops the "t") | | (changes "t" into "s") | |
| — -zad | — -s | — -sad | halasz -szak | halasz -szam | lás -sak | lás -sam |
| — -za | — -son | — -sa | — -sz | — -szad | — -s | — -sad |
| — -zuk | — -sunk | — -suk | — -szon | — -sza | — -son | — -sa |
| — -zátok | — -satok | — -sátok | — -szunk | — -szuk | — -sunk | — -suk |
| — -zák | — -sanak | — -sák | — -szatok | — -szátok | — -satok | — -sátok |
| | | | — -szanak | — -szák | — -sanak | — -sák |
| | — -anók | — -anám | | | | |
| | — -anál | — -anád | | | | |
| | — -ana | — -aná | | | | |
| No. 1. | — -anánk | — -anók | As No. 5. | | As No. 1. | |
| | — -anátok | — -anátok | | | | |
| | — -anának | — -anák | | | | |
| No. 1. | As No. 1, with the vowel "a," as, *tanit-a-nom*, &c. | | As No. 5. | | As No. 1. | |

All other moods and tenses are conjugated regularly.

The intransitive active verbs are conjugated like the indefinite form of the transitives.

### II. Medial Verbs (with *-ik*).

Medial verbs, as has been said already, are of three kinds: deponent, passive, and neuter. The two last mentioned have only an indefinite form; the deponents, however, if they are of such a meaning that they may be used in a transitive sense, can be declined also in the definite form of the active verb.

Such verbs are, for instance: *lakni*, to dwell (neuter sense); and *lakni*, to inhabit (transitive sense, because there must be an object which is inhabited). In the indefinite form these are always conjugated like neuter (medial) verbs, and in the definite like the active verb; as—

| Indefinite. | Definite. | |
|---|---|---|
| *lakom*, I dwell | *lakom*, I inhabit | a certain object; say, or instance, this house. |
| *lakol*, thou dwellest | *lakod*, thou inhabitest | |
| *lakik*, he dwells | *lakja*, he inhabits | |
| *lakunk*, we dwell | *lakjuk*, we inhabit | |
| *laktok*, you dwell | *lakjátok*, you inhabit | |
| *laknak*, they dwell | *lakják*, they inhabit | |

The conjugation of the neuter (medial) verbs differs only in the singular from that of the active verbs; the plural being throughout the same.

The same euphonic rules are to be observed here as with the active verbs.

## Examples of Conjugation.

### *Indicative Mood.*

#### Present.

| 1. | | 2. | | 3. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *lak-om* | I dwell, &c. | *vétkez-em* | I am sinning, &c. | *ütköz-öm* | I am encountering or attacking, &c. |
| *lak-ol* | | *vétkez-el* | | *ütköz-öl* | |
| *lak-ik* | | *vétkez-ik* | | *ütköz-ik* | |
| *lak-unk* | | *vétkez-ünk* | | *ütköz-ünk* | |
| *lak-tok* | | *vétkez-tek* | | *ütköz-tök* | |
| *lak-nak* | | *vétkez-nek* | | *ütköz-nek* | |

#### Imperfect.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *lak-ám* | I dwelt, &c. | *vétkez-ém* | I was sinning, &c. | *ütköz-ém* | I was encountering or attacking, &c. |
| *lak-ál* | | *vétkez-él* | | *ütköz-él* | |
| *lak-ék* | | *vétkez-ék* | | *ütköz-ék* | |
| *lak-ánk* | | *vétkez-énk* | | *ütköz-énk* | |
| *lak-átok* | | *vétkez-étek* | | *ütköz-étek* | |
| *lak-ának* | | *vétkez-ének* | | *ütköz-énck* | |

The past tense, pluperfect, and future are the same as the undefinite of the active verb.

### *Imperative and Subjunctive Mood.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *lak-jam* | *vétkez-zem* | *ütköz-zem* |
| *lak-jál* | *vétkez-zél* | *ütköz-zél* |
| *lak-jék* | *vétkez-zék* | *ütköz-zék* |
| *lak-junk* | *vétkez-zünk* | *ütköz-zünk* |
| *lak-jatok* | *vétkez-zetek* | *ütköz-zetek* |
| *lak-janak* | *vétkez-zenek* | *ütköz-zenek* |

*Conditional Mood.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *lak-nám* | *vétkez-ném* | *ütköz-ném* |
| *lak-nál* | *vétkez-nél* | *ütköz-nél* |
| *lak-nék* | *vétkez-nék* | *ütköz-nék* |
| *lak-nánk* | *vétkez-nénk* | *ütköz-nénk* |
| *lak-nátok* | *vétkez-nétek* | *ütköz-nétek* |
| *lak-nának* | *vétkez-nének* | *ütköz-nének* |

*Infinitive Mood.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *lakni* | *vétkezni* | *ütközni* |

which are suffixed like the active verbs.

*Participles.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *lakó* | *vétkező* | *ütköző* |
| *lakott* | *vétkezett* | *ütközött* |
| *lakandó* | *vétkezendő* | *ütközendő* |
| *lakva* | *vétkezve* | *ütközve* |
| *lakván* | *vétkezvén* | *ütközvén* |

The greatest difficulty experienced by students of the Hungarian language has been these two forms of the verb—viz., to know which verbs are conjugated in the neuter and which in the active form. Of course the best method of acquiring this knowledge is to observe the native practice, as many of the so-called neuter verbs are in other languages considered to be "active." It will be, however, a great help to the student if he bears in mind that the ending *-ik* expresses either an involuntary action; as, for instance, to sleep, to fall, to stumble, &c.; or if voluntary, the meaning of the verb

cannot be purely active, but is at the same time to a certain extent passive; as, *eszik*, he is eating; *ugrik*, he is jumping, or he jumps, &c.

This may be more clearly seen in verbs which have both forms—active and passive—as;

*omol*, he melts something (by his own action; for instance, ice).

*omlik*, it is melting (by itself, or in consequence of the influence of an unseen power, heat, &c.).

*romol*, he spoils (the wine purposely).

*romlik*, it is getting spoilt (by long standing, &c.).

Of active as well as of medial verbs may be formed causal verbs by adding *-at -tat*, to flat-sounding; *-et -tet*, to sharp-sounding verbs.

The meaning of the causal verb differs from the primitive form in that the action is not done by the agent itself, but that the latter causes something or somebody else to do it. In English there is no corresponding form. In German, it is expressed by the infinitive and the verb, *lassen*, as—

*olvastatni* = *lesen lassen*, to cause to read.

All causal verbs—whether derived from active or neuter verbs—are transitive, and conjugated like these in the indefinite and definite form.

The Hungarian has, properly speaking, no passive voice for active verbs, but grammarians have introduced a so-called

passive voice for transitive verbs which is, however, not generally used, but is restricted to a few verbs only. The root or the primitive of the passive is the same as the causal verb, but is conjugated like the neuter verbs; as, *szeretni*, to love; *olvasni*, to read.

| Passive. | Factitive. | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Indicative Mood.* | |
| | Present Tense. | |
| Indefinite. | Indefinite. | Definite. |
| 1 *szeret-tet-em* | 1 *olvas-tat-ok* | 1 *olvas-tat-om* |
| 2 *szeret-tet-el* | 2 *olvas-tat-sz* | 2 *olvas-tat-od* |
| 3 *szeret-tet-ik* | 3 *olvas-tat* | 3 *olvas-tat-ja* |
| 1 *szeret-tet-ünk* | 1 *olvas-tat-unk* | 1 *olvas-tat-juk* |
| 2 *szeret-tet-tek* | 2 *olvas-tat-tok* | 2 *olvas-tat-játok* |
| 3 *szeret-tet-nek* | 3 *olvas-tat-nak* | 3 *olvas-tat-ják* |
| 1 I am beloved. | 1 I cause to read. | |
| 2 thou art beloved. | 2 thou causest to read. | |
| 3 he is „ | 3 he causes „ | |
| 1 we are „ | 1 we cause „ | |
| 2 you are „ | 2 you cause „ | |
| 3 they are „ | 3 they cause „ | |

### Compound Verbs.

The Hungarian abounds in compound verbs, as well as in compound words in general. They are made by prefixing to the verb postpositions, adverbs, or suffixes for place and direc-

tion, which modify then the action expressed in its crude form accordingly; as, *venni*, to take; *elvenni*, to take away; *fölvenni*, to take up; *levenni*, to take down.

The verb is inflected in the same manner as when it stands by itself.

*Note.*—These particles or adverbs can also be written separately; as, *elvenni akarta* or *el akarta venni*, he would take it away.

### Irregular Verbs.

There are in Hungarian—as in nearly all languages—certain verbs, which vary from the general rule, and are called irregular.

The so-called irregular verbs of the Hungarian language are only seemingly irregular, inasmuch as they take the same inflections as the regular verbs, and change only the final consonant of the root or shorten their last vowel when inflected. All these changes occur in the root of the verb, and are purely euphonic.

Native grammarians style them *sz enyésztő*, and *gy enyésztő*, *igék*—*i.e.*, verbs mortifying *sz*, and verbs mortifying *gy*—because they "mortify," or cause the disappearance (*enyészt*) of these consonants.

The verbs mortifying *gy* are only two in number: *vagyon*, to be; and *megyen*, to go.

Of these, the *vagyon* is not only irregular, but also imperfect, as it borrows its forms for the future tense of the indicative mood, and the imperative, from *lenni*, to become. It has already been conjugated, p. 52.

*Megyen* is only irregular in that it has two primitive forms (or roots) for the present tense, indicative mood; as—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *megyek* | or | *menek*, I go; |
| *mégy* | „ | *mész*, thou goest; |
| *megyen* | „ | *mén*, he goes; |
| *megyünk* | „ | *menünk*, we go; |
| | | *mentek*, you go; |
| | | *mennek*, they go. |

The second and third person plural of the form *megyen* are wanting. In all other moods and tenses this verb takes *mén* as its root (infinitive *menni*), and is conjugated regularly as an intransitive verb.

*Sz* mortifying verbs are those whose verbal root terminates in *sz*, but which retain this *sz* only in the present tense of the indicative mood, while they drop or change it to other letters in all other cases. These, as has been already said, are mere euphonic modifications.

They are conjugated as follows:—

*hinni*, to believe.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense.

| Indefinite. | Definite. |
|---|---|
| *hisz-ek*, I believe. | *hisz-em*, I believe it. |
| *hisz-esz*, thou believest. | *hisz-ed*, thou believest it. |
| *hisz*, he believes. | *hisz-i*, he believes it. |

Present Tense.

| Indefinite. | Definite. |
|---|---|
| *hisz-ünk*, we believe. | *hisz-szük*, we believe it. |
| *hisz-tek*, you believe. | *hisz-itek*, you believe it. |
| *hisz-nek*, they believe. | *hisz-ik*, they believe it. |

Imperfect Tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *hi-v-ék* | | *hi-v-ém* |
| *hi-v-él* | Here a *v* has been put | *hi-v-éd* |
| *hi-v-e* | between the two vowels in | *hi-v-é* |
| *hi-v-énk* | place of *sz*, which has been | *hi-v-ők* |
| *hi-v-étek* | mortified—*i.e.*, dropped. | *hi-v-étek* |
| *hi-v-ének* | | *hi-v-ék* |

Past Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hi-t-tem* | *hittem*, &c. |
| *hi-t-tél* | |
| *hi-t-t* | |
| *hi-t-tünk* | |
| *hi-t-tetek* | |
| *hi-t-tek* | |

Future Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hinni fogok*, &c. | *hinni fogom*, &c. |

*Imperative and Subjunctive Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *higyek* | *higyem* |
| *higy* | *higyed* |

*Imperative and Subjunctive Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *higyen* | *higye* |
| *higyünk* | *higyük* |
| *higyetek* | *higyétek* |
| *higyenek* | *higyék* |

Past Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hittem légyen* | *hittem légyen* |
| *hittél* „ &c. | *hitted* „ &c. |

Future Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hiendek*, &c. | *hiendem*, &c. |

*Conditional Mood.*

Present Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hinnék*, &c. | *hinném*, &c. |

Past Tense.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hittem volna* | *hittem volna*, |
| *hittél volna*, &c. | *hitted volna*, &c. |

*Infinitive Mood.*

*hinni.*

Infinitive Inflected.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *hinnem*, | *hinned*, | *hinnie*, |
| *hinnünk*, | *hinnetek*, | *hinniök*. |

*Participles.*

| Present: | Past: | Future: |
|---|---|---|
| *hivő.* | *hitt.* | *hiendő.* |

Adverbial Participles.

*hive,* *hivén.*

Permissive Verb :—*hihet,* he may or can believe.

Factitive ,, *hitet,* he makes believe.

*Sz-* mortifying medial verbs follow the same euphonic changes as the *sz-* mortifying active verbs, and are then inflected like other medial or neuter verbs.

### Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal verbs are those which are used only in a general sense without any person as nominative case, and which take in English the word "it" before them.

Impersonal verbs are of two kinds: (1) those which express mere action and cannot be referred to any object or person; as *villámlik,* it lightens: (2) those verbs which are used in the third person only (all so-called impersonal verbs are used in the third person singular), but may relate to the first, second, or third person, governing in the dative or accusative case, according to the sense of the verb; for instance, *illik nekem,* it is becoming for me, it is meet for me; *engem illet,* it concerns me; *fáj nekem,* it pains me (*nekem* is here in the dative case, and the sentence *fáj nekem* means literally, it gives me pains).

## Defective Verbs.

Defective verbs are those which have only certain particular tenses and persons. They are:

1. *nincs* or *nincsen* (negative of *van*), is not, or has not.
Plural: *nincsenek*, are not, or has none.

*Note.*—If the agent is in the nominative case, *nincsen* is to be translated (like *van*) by the verb "to be" with the negative "not"; with the attributive case, it is to be rendered by "to have" negatived; as—

| | |
|---|---|
| *nekem nincs* | I have not. |
| *neked nincs* | thou hast not. |
| *neki nincs* | he has not, &c. |

*Nincs* is a contraction of *nem*, "not," and *van*, "is." If used in the sense of "to be," this contracted form can be used only in the third person singular and third person plural: in all other tenses and persons they are to be separated; as—

*atyám nincs itt*, my father is not here.
*atyám nem volt itt*, my father was not here.
*ő nincs*, he is not.
*én nem vagyok*, I am not.

2., *Sincs, sincsen*—plural: *sincsenek*—are contractions of *sem*, neither, and *nincs, nincsen*, or *nincsenek*; for instance, *a bátyám nincs itthon*, my elder brother is not at home; *anyám sincs*, nor

(is) my mother (at home). *Sincs* follows the same rules as *nincs*.

3. *Jer*, come thou along!

*jerünk*, let us go, or go we!

*jertek*, come you along!

are the only three forms of this verb. They are imperative, and command to go along with the speaker—*i.e.*, to accompany him.

Some grammarians reckon the words *ne*, *nesze*, *netek* also among these verbs, but they really belong rather to the interjections, as they do not express action in themselves, but rather call the attention of the person addressed to the action of the speaker; as, *ne* or *nesze pénz!* "look, money!" or, "here, money!" is an idiomatic phrase, and in itself without meaning. It may imply, "I give you money," or "take this money," or both. The speaker's intention is here merely to call the attention of the person thus addressed to the money, with which he knows already what to do, or what it is meant for. The sentence, were it written in full, would be: *nesze! vedd el ezt a pénzt*, here! take this money; or, *nesze! adok pénzt*, here! I give you money, &c.

## ADVERBS.

An adverb is a part of speech which determines or qualifies the verb as to the manner, place, time, and number of its action.

Adverbs of place answer to the questions: *hol*, where? *honnan*, whence? *hová*, whither? *meddig*, till where? as—

(*a*) *hol?—itt, itten*, here; *ott, ottan*, there; *sehol*, nowhere; *máshol, másutt*, somewhere else; *valahol*, somewhere; *mindenhol, mindenütt*, everywhere, &c., and all substantives inflected with suffixes denoting a place of rest—*a házon*, upon the house; *a házban*, in the house; &c.

(*b*) *honnan?—innen*, hence; *onnan*, thence; and substantives with the corresponding suffixes—*a házról, a szobából*; &c.

(*c*) *hová?—ide*, hither; *oda*, thither (implying motion); *erre*, this way, in this direction; *arra*, that way, in that direction; *valahová*, to somewhere; and substantives with inward direction, upward direction, &c.

(*d*) *meddig?*—This question asks for a limit, as its ending *-ig* (limiting suffix) clearly shows; and the answer will also terminate in *-ig*; as, *addig*, as far as there; *eddig*, as far as here; and all nouns suffixed with *-ig*.

*Note.*—Some adverbs relating to place and direction may be prefixed to the verb, which is then called a compound verb; but these can always be separated, if it is desirable; as, *lement*, he went down; *le akart menni*, or *lemenni akart*, he desired to go down.

The principal adverbs of time are: *ma*, to-day; *holnap*, to-morrow; *most, mostan*, now; *máskor*, another time; *mindig*, always (made of *mind*, all, and *-ig*, until, *i.e.*, until all

times); *soha*, never; *azonnal*, at once; *estve*, in the evening; *reggel*, in the morning; *nappal*, in day-time; *éjszaka*, in the night-time; *az idén*, this year; *múltkor*, the other day; *múltban*, in the past; *jövőben*, in the future;* *időnként*, from time to time; *évenként*, yearly, &c.

Adverbs of manner are mostly derived from adjectives, by suffixing *-an* or *-en* to primitive adjectives; or *-úl, ül* to negative adjectives. The primitive adverbs for manner are: *így*, so (for things near); *úgy*, so (for things distant); *emígy*, in this way, or manner; *amúgy*, in that way, or manner.

Adverbs of number or quantity are all derivatives of numerals.

Interrogative, affirmative, and negative adverbs:—Interrogative are those which ask a question. They are direct, if their primitive meaning implies already a question; as, *hogyan*, how? *hol*, where? &c.; and indirect, if their meaning is made dependent upon the interrogative modulation of the voice but can be used as well as answer: *itt?* here? *igen, itt*, yes, here. To the interrogative adverbs must also be reckoned the interrogative suffix *-e*, which is joined to words in order to make a question; as, *szép-e*, is it pretty? *meghalt-e?* did he die? It is in meaning the same as the Latin *-ne*, and can be put after any word with which a question is to be asked. It is written separately, but joined to the word by a hyphen; thus: *szép-e?*

* *Múltban* and *jövőben* are made of the substantives *múlt*, the past, and *övő*, the future, with the retaining suffixes *-ban, -ben*.

Affirmatives are : *igen*, yes.

Negatives : *ne*, not; *nem*, no, not; *sem*, neither, not even.

*Note.*—*Ne* is used only before the imperative and subjunctive moods of the verbs; in all other cases *nem* is used; as, *hogy ne irjak*, That I shall not write; *nem irok*, I don't write.

### Comparison of Adverbs.

The comparative of derivative adverbs is made in the same manner as that of the adjectives from which they are derived, their significant termination being put after the suffix of comparison : as—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjective : | *szép* | *szebb* | *legszebb* |
| Adverb : | *szépen* | *szebben* | *legszebben* |

Of primitive adverbs only a few admit of the comparative; some will take the comparative or the superlative only, and are therefore defective; as—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Távol*, distant; | *távolabb* | *legtávolabb* |
| 2. | *Erre*, this way; | *errébb* | (has no superl.) |
| 3. | *Elöl*, in front; | *legelöl*, foremost | (has no compar.) |

An exception is *inkább*, which has no positive, but is used only in the comparative and superlative : *inkább*, sooner, rather; *leginkább*, soonest, especially (both used to express preference).

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is a part of speech that joins together words or sentences; as, *anyám és atyám*, my father and my mother.

They are:—

1. Copulative: *és* (abbrev. *'s*), and; *is*, also; *meg*, and; *pedig*, but, yet; *mégis*, still, and yet; *ismét*, again; *hogy*, that; *sem*, neither.

2. Disjunctive: *vagy*, or. Here are to be mentioned which are repeated or united in the same clause; as, *vagy—vagy*, either —or; *akár—akár*, whether—or; *sem—sem*, neither—nor.

3. Opposing: *de*, *hanem*, but; *ámde*, though; *egyébiránt*, besides; *különben*, else.

4. Explanative: *azaz*, that is; *vagyis*, or.

5. Causal: *mivel*, *mert*, because; *minthogy*, since, as, because.

6. Conclusive: *hát*, *tehát*, *azért*, therefore.

7. Concessive: *bár*, *ámbár*, *habár*, *noha*, *jóllehet*, although (granted that it is so).

8. Exceptive: *csak*, *csakis*, *csupán*, *mindazáltal*, nevertheless, in spite of that.

9. Conditional: *ha*, *hogyha*, *hacsak*, if.

10. Emphatic: *sőt*, *inkább*, *sőtmég*. These have no corresponding form in English, but are construed thus: *sőt szeretni fogom*, on the contrary, I will like it.

11. Locative: *ott-hol*, there-where; *ahonnan*, whence.

12. Final: *hát*, *tehát*, therefore; *egyébiránt*, otherwise, although; *elvégre*, *utoljára*, concluding, at last, finally.

## INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words which signify a sudden emotion of the mind,—

For grief: *O!* oh! *jaj!* alas.

„ joy: *juh! juhuhu!* &c.

## GENDER.

The Hungarian has no grammatical gender. Names applying to male persons are masculine, and those of females feminine.

To names or titles of male persons the ending *-né* is affixed to denote the wife of that person: as, *Deákné*, the wife of *Deák*; *színészné*, the wife of an actor. But if she herself were an actress it would be *színész* (= actor or actress). In such cases often the word *nő* (= woman) is joined to it, to denote that the person spoken of is a woman; *e.g.*, *színésznő*, an actress.

The gender of animals is expressed by putting *him* (= male), or *nőstény* = (female), before the respective name; as—

*him farkas*, a he-wolf.

*nőstény farkas*, a she-wolf.

But these apply of course, only to animals.

## ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology treats of the forming of words.

Words are formed in two ways: (*a*) by means of affixes called formatives; (*b*) by putting together of words. The first class are called derivatives; the latter compounds.

Formatives (Hungarian : *képző*) are particles or affixes which are joined to the word in order to give it another signification.

A distinction is to be made between the affixes used for declension and conjugation, and the formatives (affixes for forming new words). Those modify only the meaning expressed in the crude (uninflected) form; while the latter create new ideas; as, *ház*, house; *házaló*, pedlar; *házasság*, matrimony, marriage, &c.

Furthermore, a word being inflected cannot take a formative, and so form new ideas; while a word with a formative affix constitutes a new word, capable of being inflected according to the part of speech to which it then belongs.

Derivatives may also take formatives and form again new words, in which case the derivative is called the primitive of the new word. In the following example each preceding word is the primitive or stem-word of the following derivative:—

*harc* (substantive), battle.

*harci* (adjective), pertaining to battle.

*harcias* (adjective), valorous, warlike.

*harciaskod-(ni)* (verb), to battle, to be engaged in war.

*harciaskodás* (abstract substantive), struggle, the state of being in war, challenging.

*harciaskodási* (adjective), pertaining to struggle, war or fighting.

By this it will be seen how rich the Hungarian language is in its capacity for forming words and expressing the finer shades of meaning.

In the following the principal formatives only are given. To give all of them would exceed the limits of this book, and would be, moreover, quite superfluous, as most of the derivatives are to be found in the dictionaries.

I. Substantives are formed:

(*a*) by adding *ság, seg* to adjectives; as, *szépség*, beauty; *jóság*, goodness.

(*b*) by adding *-ás, -és* to verbs: *alvás*, sleeping; *állás* (from *áll(ni)* to stand), position, standing;

(*c*) by adding *-as, -es, -ös*, or *-ár, -ér* to substantives, new substantives are formed; as—

*asztal*, table; *asztalos*, joiner.

*kés*, knife; *késes*, cutler.

*kád*, coop, tub; *kádár*, cooper.

(*d*) All present participles of the verb may be used as substantives:—

*olvasó*, reader; *arató*, reaper.

(*e*) Diminutives of substantives are formed in different ways. The principal forms are:—

*-ka, -ke; lány-ka*, a little girl.

*-ocska, ecske; ablak-ocska*, a small window.

II. Adjectives are formed by adding :—.

(*a*) *-as, -os, -es, -ös,* to substantives ; as—

*hely*, place ; *helyes*, proper (*i.e.* in the right place).

*ágy*, bed ; *ágyas*, furnished with beds.

*arany*, gold ; *aranyos*, golden, or covered with gold.

(*b*) *-talan* or *-telen* are the negatives of the foregoing ; as—

*helytelen*, improper.

*ágytalan*, without beds.

*aranytalan*, without gold.

(*c*) *-i*, mostly used after names of places. It denotes "pertaining to," or may be rendered in English by "of"; as—

*Budapesti*, of *Budapest*, or pertaining to *Budapest*.

*házi*, domestic.

(*d*) Diminutives are derived by adding *-s*, to adjectives ending with a vowel ; or *-es, -ás, -os* to those ending in a consonant ; as—

*sárga*, yellow ; *sárgás*, yellowish.

*öreg*, old ; *öreges*, elderly.

III. Verbs are formed by adding :—

(*a*) *-al, -ol, -el,* or *-oz, -ez,* to substantives, which become then active verbs ; as—

*házal(ni)*, * to peddle. *vasal(ni)*, to iron.

*ablakoz(ni)*, to furnish with windows.

* The ending *-ni* belongs to the class of suffixes, and not to the formatives.

(*b*) *it*, *-úl*, *-ül*, to adjectives; the former for transitive, and the latter for intransitive verbs; as—

*kékit*, he makes blue;

*kékül*, it is getting blue (by itself).

(*c*) *-oz*, *-öz*, *-ez*, *-áz*, to postpositions; as—

*aláz(ni)*, to humble.

*túlozni*, to exaggerate; &c.

(*d*) *-etlen*, *atlan*, will negative a verb; as, *varatlan*, unsown; and the word becomes then an adjective.

These are the principal formatives, and all which is necessary to know, all other derivatives being found in the dictionaries.

Derivatives may also be formed by the putting together of words. But a distinction must then be made between compounds and derivatives. To the former belong all compounds retaining the primitive meaning of the respective words; as, for instance, *vasajtó*, an iron door (made of *vas* = iron, and *ajtó* = door).

To the derivatives belong compounds forming new ideas; *e.g.*,—

*Szépanya*, great-grandmother.

If written separately—*szép anya*—it would mean "a pretty mother."

*Nagybátya*, uncle; but *nagy bátya* means "a tall (elder) brother."

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